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FIRST EDITION

Report of Secretary Cox.

The New Indian Policy.

The Pacific Railroads.

Inside Life at Paris.

The Red Republican Riots.

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

REPORT OF SECRETARY COX.

The Patent Office—Success of the New Indian Policy—The Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The report of the Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, dated October 31, gives a clear statement of the various classes of Mexican grants now giving the Land Office so much trouble.

The Patent Office is represented to be in an excellent condition. The Secretary says:—

"I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, fidelity, and marked ability with which the Commissioner has discharged his arduous duties. The office is now in excellent working order. The Examining Corps, with very few exceptions, is composed of men whose qualifications have been tested by severe competitive examinations, and who have shown peculiar fitness for the work on which they are engaged. The standard for clerical appointments has been raised, and the efficiency of the service greatly improved. Where vacancies occur among the examining clerks they are filled by the appointment of such applicants as upon thorough examination give satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform the labor of second assistant examiners.

"That system, inaugurated with my sanction, has had a beneficial influence upon the *personnel* of the office. A spirit of emulation has been incited, and the occupants of inferior places are encouraged in the pursuit of those special duties which will ultimately enable them to fill with credit and efficiency the highest positions. It has also induced a sense of security as to the tenure of their appointments, and fostered a feeling that ability and faithful service will be promptly recognized and justly rewarded."

On the subject of Indian affairs the Secretary says:—

During the past year the department has habitually pursued that policy which was begun by your direction. The results have proven most conclusively its wisdom, and shown that even under circumstances of more than ordinary irritation a peaceful policy appeals with great power even to the wildest savage. The labors of the unpaid commission of citizens, who have been co-operating with the Indian agencies, have been very valuable during the past year. They personally superintend the purchase of Indian goods, a work requiring more than a month of their time in the early summer. Sub-committees of the body were present at the payment of money to the civilized nations in the Indian Territory, and aided in the negotiation which has resulted in the final settlement of the Osage difficulty. They attended the conferences in this city with the Sioux, and have since visited them, as well as the wild tribes in Wyoming and Dakota. Their work of inspection has been extended to Oregon and Washington Territory. They have shrunk from no self-sacrifice, toil, or danger, in endeavoring to make the policy you have adopted towards the Indians an entire success. The healthful effect of their influence and advice is cheerfully acknowledged by the Department and Indian Bureau, and has inspired a just confidence in the honesty of the transactions which have been concluded under their supervision. The Friends to whom agencies in Northern and Central superintendencies were originally assigned, have most faithfully and industriously continued their beneficent work with a success evening greater than could have been reasonably expected. Since the passage of the act of Congress making it impracticable to continue military officers in charge of Indian agencies, under your direction the field has been subdivided, and various missionary associations of the country have been invited to occupy the same relations to them as those which the Friends have to agencies under their control. The objections which would naturally arise to the co-operation of the religious bodies in governmental work have been obviated so far as possible by inviting the assistance of all missionary associations which have taken part in the work of civilizing the Indians. A preference of any denomination or sect has thus been avoided, and labors already performed are utilized to a greater extent than would otherwise be possible.

Whenever a mission school has been established, it has been understood that you would appoint an agent in sympathy with the mission, so that its influence for good might be increased by the whole force of Government patronage. If the Indians are to be improved in condition, our policy must be essentially changed so that provision for wants of the maimed and aged shall be treated merely as a temporary expedient, whilst the training of the children in the ways of civilization shall be a controlling and permanent feature of the system. On this point I will add that the Commissioner of Education is earnestly endeavoring to procure such information with regard to the proper and successful modes of Indian Government as may enable his Bureau to co-operate most thoroughly with the Indian Office. The estimated expenses of the Indian service for the coming fiscal year including appropriations which may be necessary to meet the interest on non-paying stocks held in trust, will be $5,070,000, against an appropriation of $4,150,000 for the current year, showing a reduction of $1,080,000.

The preliminary report of the census is now printing, and will appear during the earlier part of the next session of Congress. This will necessarily be confined to general statistics, exhibiting the population by aggregates and by classes of each county in the United States, from 1790 to 1870, inclusive. Over 2300 counties will appear. The table of small civil subdivisions embraces over 20,000 items. The volumes containing agricultural, manufacturing, social, and miscellaneous statistics will be ready by April. The organization of the Bureau has afforded an opportunity of applying the principle of competitive examination. Those who desired clerical employment were sent before a commission, and required to answer in writing a series of written questions, and were credited accordingly. The clerical force employed has been as large as possible, in the belief that the statistics furnished by the census will lose much of their value unless they are presented to the country at as early a day as possible.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amounts to $33,763,000, of which $33,762,300 has been paid. The total receipts of the road for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $33,443,-710·81; expenses, $5,649,573·45; net earnings, $2,694,-797·36. The entire cost of the road at that date was $108,722,130; the amount of indebtedness of the company, $76,480,698·01, of which $27,236,512 were for United States bonds. A copy of the consolidation articles of the Central Pacific Railroad has been filed in this department. Stock to the amount of $48,400,100 has been subscribed, and $48,378,740 paid. The receipts from the transportation of passengers and freight for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $6,870,179; expenses, $4,542,212; net earnings, $2,327,960. The indebtedness of this company amounts to $67,079,730, of which $27,851,000 was to the United States.

The stock subscription of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railway is $1,000,000, of which $980,600 has been paid. The expenses on account of road and fixtures have been $3,723,700. Stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway to the amount of $5,072,500 has been subscribed and paid in. The indebtedness of the company is $18,462,350, of which $6,303,000 was to the United States. The cost of the construction of 1533 miles of main line is estimated at $25,000,000. The initial point of the Pacific Railroad is near Springfield, Mo. Fifty miles are now completed, at a cost of $2,760,840. The company has issued bonds secured by mortgage on its lands to the amount of $3,000,000. The amount of stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad already subscribed is $4,470,000, of which $1,788,000 has been paid. The cost of the road is $4,644,482; indebtedness, $5,644,320. At the close of the last fiscal year, the amount of subscription stock of Southern Pacific Railroad was $1,800,000, actually paid in $280,000. It has contracted for the purchase of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad for the sum of $2,770,000, gold, payment to be made and possession to be taken by the 31st of December next.

The Northern Pacific Railroad filed maps designating routes of road. Instructions were thereupon issued for the withdrawal in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, of odd numbered sections of land, to which price adverse rights had not attached, within twenty miles, and in Washington Territory south of Seattle, of such section within forty miles each side of the road.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Southern branch, now the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad Company, the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Gibson Railroad Company, were fully heard in the right of their respective companies to construct railroads from the southern boundary of Kansas through the Indian Territory. I also considered the objections of representatives of certain Indian tribes, through whose lands the projected lines of road would pass. After a most careful examination, I reached the conclusion that the existing laws and treaties authorized the construction of one railroad on certain conditions, which neither company had then performed. On a subsequent hearing it was shown that the first-named company had completed its road to a designated point on that boundary, and I held that it was entitled to extend its line through said Territory.

PARIS.

Life in the Besieged City.

Balloon Letter No. 2 to London Daily News.

CREDULITY OF THE POPULACE.

The siege is one long holiday to the working classes. They are as well fed as ever they were, and have absolutely nothing to do except to play at soldiers. Although the troops are unable to hold the villages within the fire of their forts, they are under the delusion that—to use the favorite expression—the circle in which we are inclosed is gradually but surely being enlarged. I was this morning buying cigars at a small tobacconist's. "Well," said the proprietor of the shop to me, "so we are to destroy the Prussians in twenty days." "Really," I said. "Yes," he replied, "I was this morning at the Mairie; there was a crowd before it complaining that they could not get meat. A gentleman—a functionary—got upon a stool. 'Citizens and citizenesses,' he said, 'be calm; continue to preserve the admirable attitude which is eliciting the admiration of the world. I give you my honor that arrangements have been made to drive the Prussians away from Paris in twenty days.' 'Of course,' added my worthy bourgeois, 'this functionary would not have spoken thus had the government not revealed its plans to him.'" At this moment a well-dressed individual entered the shop and asked for a subscription for the construction of a machine which he had invented to blow up the whole Prussian army. I expected to see him handed over to a policeman, but instead of this the bourgeois gave him two francs! What, I ask, is to be expected of a city peopled by such credulous fools, and the government fools them to the top of their bent?

THE RED RIOTS ON OCT. 31ST.

Had General Trochu been a wise man, he would have anticipated this movement, and not rendered himself ridiculous by being imprisoned with his council of lawyers and orators for several hours by a mob. The workingmen who performed this feat seemed only to be actuated by a wild desire to fight out their battle with the Prussians, and not to capitulate. They seem to wish to be led out, and imagine that their undisciplined valor would be a match for the German army. They showed their sense by demanding that Dorian should be at the head of the new Government. He is not a demagogue, he has written no despatches, nor made any speeches, nor decreed any Utopian reforms after the manner of his colleagues. But unlike them, he is a practical man of business, and this the working men have had discernment enough to discover. They are hardly to be blamed if they have accepted literally the rhetorical figures of Jules Favre. When he said that, rather than yield one stone of a French fortress, Paris would bury itself beneath its ruins, they believed it. I need hardly say that neither the Government nor the bourgeois have the remotest intention to sacrifice either their own lives or their houses merely in order to gain Saragossa. They have got themselves into a ridiculous position by their reckless vaunts, and they have welcomed M. Thiers as an angel from heaven, because they hope that he will be able to save them from cutting too absurd a figure. I should not be surprised, however, if the Government continues to resist until the town is in real danger or has suffered real privations. If the Parisians take it into their heads that they will be able to palm themselves off as heroes by continuing for a few weeks longer their passive attitude of opposition, they will do so. What inclines them to submit to conditions now is not so much the capitulation of Bazaine as the dread that, by remaining much longer isolated, they will entirely lose their hold on the provincials.

A SIEGE PERFORMANCE AT THE THEATRE.

Like all others, the Theatre Francais has been closed since the Prussian investment became a certainty, and its foyer has been turned into an ambulance. Some hardy spirits have timidly suggested that the mere fact of the Prussians being outside the walls constitute no reason why we should be plunged into unredeemed melancholy within, and the performance was the first step towards admitting the possibility of a little recreation. Like all first steps, it was a very short one, and bore an absurd air of compromise. That boring old gentleman, M. Legouve, favored us with a conference, which means that he sat down behind a table and spoke to us a speech of the feeblest description, interlarded with small jokes and pointless anecdotes. Then we had a scene, "Pour les Blesses," as well played as it could be by Favart and Coquelin, an act of *Horace* and two acts of *The Misanthrope*. The actresses wore morning dress, and the actors the tail-coats and white kid gloves of society, the effect of which, when imported into classical plays, was extremely depressing. Maubaret, struggling in such a costume with the part of a true old Roman father, was painfully ill at ease, and the illusion of the scene was of course entirely lost. Madlle Agar brought the performance to a close by singing the 'Marseillaise' as she alone can sing it, though she too evidently felt the loss of that conventional costume which, as a neighbor remarked to me, "makes her show her fine arms." The manly and moving strains of the great chant seem particularly appropriate in Madlle Agar's mouth, for, with her swarthy skin, burning black eyes, and wild gestures, she looks the very impersonation of that spirit which Rouget de l'Isle first translated into melody. Many times a day has the song been heard during the last three months, but it has lost none of its effect, and the audience visibly trembled with excitement when the trumpet-like chorus arose. As an experiment, the opening of the theatre was a great success, so great that not a place was to be had three hours after the performance had been announced.

The Big California Prize.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Yesterday the office of Dore & Peters was thrown into a flutter by the presentation of No. 154,077, the ticket which won "the big prize." It was eagerly scanned, turned, twisted, compared with the "stubs," and pronounced all correct, and then a check for the amount won was made out and placed in the hands of a member of the firm of Seligman & Co.

A LETTER FROM MR. HELLMAN.

The following letter has been received by the firm of Seligman & Co., in this city:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1870.—Messrs. J. W. Seligman & Co., San Francisco—Dear Sirs:—We beg to hand you inclosed (through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s mail) the lucky ticket of the San Francisco Library Lottery, No. 154,077, being a full ticket of five coupons, purchased by our Theodore Heilman, and by him transferred to our Jesse Seligman, for which you will please collect the grand prize of $100,000, coin, from the Treasurer of the Bank of California.

Ten thousand dollars of this amount is to be expended immediately for charitable objects—$5000 in San Francisco and $5000 in New York. The first mentioned we leave to your judicious distribution, not forgetting the Asylum for the Blind.

We have taken the precaution of having two true copies of said tickets taken by a commissioner for the State of California, one of which you will get, the other we reserve. We are, dear sirs, yours, very truly, J. W. SELIGMAN & Co.

Lively Correspondence.

We find the following lively correspondence in the Mattoon (Ill.) *Journal*:—

PIPER CITY, Oct. 1, 1870.—Mr. S. P Warren:—Enclosed find $10 for apothecaries License. I cannot understand why I should be compelled to pay a tax that my neighbors have not paid. The other drug store has not paid the tax this year or last.

——— if you have attempted a black male on me I will have redress; if I cannot get it by law, I will have it some other way. I suppose I will have to pay the tax and not others, but I shall know why. But I shall pay it protesting to the injustice of the claim. DR. A. J. BOAL.

REPLY.

LODA, Ill., Oct. 4, 1870.—Dr. A. J. Boal, Piper City:—Your letter of the 1st inst., enclosing $10 to pay your special tax as apothecary, has been received. Enclosed find your receipt, also my picture, with my weight (206 pounds); please take a good look at it before you fully make up your mind what you will do. Yours, S. P. WARREN, Dep. Col.

A NEW MOTOR.

Street Car Run by Compressed Air—The Era of Three Cent Fares at Hand.

The Chicago *Republican* of the 21st instant says:—It looks as if a new era in intramural transportation, if not in all locomotion, had arrived, with the invention and practical application in Chicago, on Saturday last, of Myers' patent pneumatic street car. The problem how to convey passengers through large cities without the expense of horses or the danger and inconvenience of steam engines has been studied with great interest not only by those connected with railway management, but by the metropolitan public at large, almost every member of which knows the question of transportation to and from work to be an essential element of the supreme question of bread and butter itself.

THE INVENTION.

After a series of experiments, Mr. Myers achieved the object for which he aimed, and upon October 18, 1870, received a patent upon his pneumatic street car.

The compressed air is contained in four tanks built into the room of the car. Three of these tanks are for general use, while the fourth contains a reserve, to be used only in cases of necessity. The tanks are built of copper, capable of holding, in all, 150 cubic feet of air, and of withstanding 250 pounds pressure to the square inch. The number and size of tanks can be increased or lessened, according to the distance required to be run.

The machinery, consisting of two small engines similar in construction to the ordinary steam engine, but simpler, is situated under the seats, at one end, and connects with the axle at the opposite end by a crank movement.

HOW IT IS WORKED.

The engines are controlled with a small lever (same as locomotive), which can be used at either end of the car, as is required. The direction of the car is reversed by a simple contrivance attached to the piston rod, and may be controlled, like the throttle valve, from either end.

THE TRIAL.

On Saturday afternoon last a trial of the pneumatic car was made, from the Hyde Park dummy station, on the Chicago City Railroad.

Thirty passengers got aboard, and, with a slight turning of the lever, were off on the trial trip. The first mile, which was a little up grade, was ran in 9 minutes and 40 seconds, at an expense of 40 pounds of air. After running three miles, and with but twenty pounds of air remaining in the tanks, the engines were started as readily as at first, and still continued to work when the gauge indicated but three pounds. The entire distance made was three miles and a quarter, and the time required a trifle over thirty minutes. The greatest satisfaction was expressed by all present. An opinion that it would

REVOLUTIONIZE THE STREET-CAR BUSINESS

was freely expressed by everybody, and certainly with good reason. The additional expense of fitting up cars with the necessary fixtures, together with the machinery for supplying the air, would be compensated for by the fewer number of cars required to do the same amount of work; the time made by the pneumatic car being much quicker—in fact, as fast as safety will permit. Then again, the large number of horses requiring feed, care, and driving could be disposed of at less than half their cost, and more than meet the expense of the change.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

The Wife of a Prominent Citizen of Chicago Becomes Insane and Throws Herself Over Niagara Falls.

The tale which commenced with the advertising of Mrs. T. M. Avery, in the *Republican* of Saturday, has a terrible and tragical ending. Mrs. Avery disappeared at 4:30 o'clock o'clock on Friday afternoon, and search for her was immediately instituted.

A CLEW.

During the forenoon a telegram was received by the police authorities from Niagara Falls, asking whether a man named T. M. Avery resided in Chicago, and saying that a woman, who had registered her name at one of the hotels at the Falls as Mrs. Hill, had left a letter there for him, previous to having committed suicide. Mr. C. E. Culver, a friend of Mr. Avery's, in whose hands the matter was placed, telegraphed back for the contents of the letter, and for any particulars which could be learned.

THE WORST FEARS REALIZED.

The reply established beyond all doubt that the writer of the letter was Mrs. Avery. The particulars, so far as known, are as follows:—Mrs. Avery arrived at the Falls on Saturday night, and registered as Mrs. Hill, as before stated. Nothing in her conduct excited notice on the part of those who witnessed her arrival. Yesterday morning she left the house, going towards the Falls, and was seen to

THROW HERSELF OVER

into the boiling mass of waters. She was, of course, swept beyond all chance of early recovery, and no doubt dashed to pieces upon the rocks below. Nothing indicating that the body had been recovered had been received.

MRS. AVERY

was twelve years ago taken with a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which she was ill a long time, and when the disease left her it was discovered that her sickness had impaired her mental faculties. She has ever since appeared dejected, and imagined herself a burden to her friends and to herself. She had made no effort to take her life, but a constant watch was kept upon her movements.

The unfortunate lady had a very large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Thomas M. Avery, the bereaved husband, is one of our best-known citizens, prominent in the lumber trade, wealthy, and a Christian man, liberal in mind and purse. The present is the second tragical event which has visited his near kindred within a brief period, a brother having committed self-destruction at Toledo only a few months since. He has the warm and heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.—*Chicago Republican.*

WESTON'S WALK.

Progress of the Task in New York.

At half-past 10 o'clock last night, Weston, having concluded his eightieth mile, retired to rest. The physicians in attendance then examined his condition, and found that his health was in no way affected by his exertions. His pulse was full and regular, and no signs of weakness were found. He at once went to bed, and very shortly fell into a sound sleep.

At two minutes before five o'clock this morning he left his room, and, without breaking his fast, resumed his walk. He walked rapidly until two minutes before seven o'clock, by which time he had completed ten miles. He then rested for ten minutes, sitting down in a chair, with his feet resting on a table, and covered with a warm rug. At eight minutes past seven o'clock he left his seat and again resumed his walk, stepping along easily and apparently unconscious of fatigue.

At thirty-three minutes past seven o'clock, however, he began to feel the effects of his efforts and was compelled, by violent headache, to desist.

He accordingly stopped, and after resting three-quarters of an hour his appetite returned, and he ate a hearty breakfast of broiled chicken and eggs. At five minutes past nine o'clock he was able to resume, and walked with greater ease to himself than he had done before. He now set himself hard at work, and maintained a steady pace. At twenty minutes to two o'clock he had completed his one hundred and tenth mile, having walked thirty miles since he started this morning.

He then took another rest, and again lay with his legs up, covered with rugs an l blankets. He refused to order his dinner at that time, but asked for crackers and tea, which were brought to him, and of which he sparingly partook.

Having lost one hour and a half this morning while suffering from headache, it was apparent that he would have to make up the deficiency.

The spectators then were rather surprised when, after sitting for a quarter of an hour, he stepped on to the track and began to walk round at a very easy, almost a slow pace. At this time he certainly was not walking at the rate of more than three miles an hour.

After walking a mile, he threw off his coat and vest, and started off at an extraordinary pace. At this moment the band began to play the hackneyed air of "Shoo Fly." The music seemed to have a most inspiring effect upon Weston, who increased his pace continually, until he was walking at the rate of seven miles an hour, and even this great pace he frequently exceeded. Several men tried to walk by his side, but were compelled either to stop or to break into a run.—*N. Y. Post last evening.*

—A scarcity of money is Nashville's complaint. A large grocery merchant says that, with a stock of $60,000, his cash receipts for one day amounted to $2.

—Two negroes in Cuthbert, Georgia, had a butting match the other day. After sixty-four rounds they became disgusted with the monotony of the thing and quit.

—The thousand Chinamen who are working on the Chattanooga Railroad, in Alabama, do not give satisfaction, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated in that section.

SECOND EDITION

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Siege of Montmedy Raised.

French and Prussian Movements.

The Eastern Question.

England Has no Sufficient Army.

Her Allies Are Bankrupt

What then will England Do?

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Siege of Montmedy Raised.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Reports of military movements in the North of France have been received this morning quite encouraging for the French. It is reported that the Prussians who have been besieging Montmedy and Mezieres for the past few days have suddenly raised the siege and gone towards the interior of France.

Expected Attack on Lille.

The city of Lille is well armed, provisioned, and garrisoned. The citizens are expecting a siege, and the manufacture of mitrailleuses and other arms is actively going on in the town. Lille is a first-class fortification, and is thought by engineers to be nearly as strong as Metz and Strasburg.

Four French Iron-clads.

are in port at Torbay, and another is at Brixham taking in coal.

Affairs in Paris.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—The *Independance Belge* of this city has dates from Paris to the 19th, received by balloon. It is said that an organization called the Civic Guard, composed mainly of foreigners, has been completed in Paris. Many of the inhabitants who are fit for service have also been enrolled. This body executes the orders of the Government, distributes rations to the citizens and soldiers, and performs other services of a similar nature. The *morale* of the people was excellent. For two days the Prussians had been firing on the engineers who were at work in front of Fort Ivry. Forts Vanves and Issy returned the fire.

Victory of the Franc-Tireurs.

The Franc-tireurs surprised the Prussians near Banget on the 18th, killing four of them. The Germans were massing on the northern side of the city, near St. Denis. The people of Paris have not heard anything from Tours since the 24th of October.

The Prussian Advance.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Advices from Tours have been received up to Tuesday, the 22d instant. The day before the Mobile Guard opposed the Prussians four hours before giving way.

The Prussians threaten Nogent le Rotron and Le Mans with a force three thousand strong. Another force is moving towards Argentan. The German line extends from Senoches to Auxerre, taking in Dreux.

It is denied that the army of the Loire is to move towards Paris. The commands of Bourbaki and Fiery and Michel in the north of France have been suppressed, and the entire district assigned to General Farre.

French Military Movements.

General Bourbaki is expected at Tours to command the 18th army corps in the army of the Loire.

General Manteuffel's presence at Gisors prevents General Bourbaki from joining his new command.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey Anxious to Avoid a Conflict.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.—It is believed that the Sublime Porte is anxious to avoid a conflict with Russia, and is urging the great powers to consider the demands made by Russia.

Austria Getting Ready.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The soldiers whose terms of service have expired are only dismissed on furlough, in view of possible complications on the Black Sea difficulty.

England Has No Army for Foreign Service.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Moscow papers are less insolent and confident than those of St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Cleveland writes to the *Times* this morning arguing against a war between England and Russia. The English, he says, have no army for foreign service. England has no allies but Austria and Turkey, and they are both bankrupt.

It is reported here to-day that Turkey, for the sake of peace, is anxious to have the Black sea opened, the course recommended at Vienna.

Russia will be Reasonable.

The *Telegraph* this morning says that the Russian reply is expected on Thursday. It is generally thought it will not be unfriendly.

Austria and Italy.

Some official statements have been received from Vienna to-day. It is denied that Austria has proposed a conference relative to the Eastern question. It is also denied that Italy declines to co-operate with England and Austria for enforcing the provisions of the Paris treaty.

The News More Warlike.

LONDON, Nov. 23—1 30 P. M.—The news is more warlike again to-day. At this hour there is considerable excitement at the Stock Exchange, and the market for American securities and railway shares is flat. The rumor is now current of a hostile despatch from Russia, which has had a paralyzing effect on the street.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 23—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾@93 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; and of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks are steady; Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—11·30 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Corn, 31s.@31s. 3d.

FROM NEW YORK.

Closing of the Canals.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—At the meeting of the Canal Commissioners held on Monday, it was resolved to close the canals on Thursday, December 8.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Stocks steady. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107½; do. 1865, new, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 62; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 24½; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express Co., 65½; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 42½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Cotton active and irregular; sales 4000 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 17c. Flour easier; sales 9500 barrels State at $4·90@5·25; Ohio at $5·60@6·30; Western at $4·90@6·60; Southern at $5·90@8·25. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; sales of 50,000 bushels new spring at $1·32@1·33; red Western at $1·40@1·42; white Michigan at $1·50. Corn advancing and stock scarce; sales 29,000 bushels new mixed Western at 90@91c.; old at 94c. Oats firmer; sales 83,000 bushels Ohio at 63½@64c.; Western at 63@63½c. Beef dull. Pork nominal Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 87½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23—Cotton firm at 16@16½c. Flour dull and less firm. Wheat dull; choice white, $1·75@1·80; good to prime, $1·40@1·65; prime to choice red, $1·50@1·70; fair to good, $1·30@1·50; common, $1·10@1·40; Ohio and Indiana, $1·30@1·33. Corn firm; white, 80c.; yellow, 83c. Oats firm at 51@53c. Rye better at 70@85c. Mess Pork quiet; old, $26; new, $24·50. Bacon firm; clear sides, 18½c; shoulders, 15¼@15½c.; no clear rib offered; hams, 21@24c. Lard quiet at 15@15¼c. Whisky steady at 90c.

A BOY MURDERER.

Trial of a Boy Ten Years Old for Manslaughter—He is Acquitted.

John Butler, the lad who killed Augustus Thau by striking him with a base-ball bat on the 1st of August last, was tried in the Hudson county (N. J.) Court of Sessions yesterday upon the indictment for manslaughter which the Grand Jury had found against him. The prisoner, a bright boy ten years of age, came in court, accompanied by his mother, who had walked with the officers and her son from the jail.

The case was opened by District-Attorney Garretson, who briefly recited the circumstances connected with the tragedy. John Reiker testified that the deceased Thau, a boy of 12 years, and Butler were together playing base ball, in the village of Greenville, on the 1st of August, when a dispute arose, and Butler struck Thau with his bat on the right side of the head. Mrs. Butler, who witnessed the blow, came and held young Thau after he was hurt until he had recovered from the dizziness occasioned by the blow. Thau afterwards went to his home.

Mrs. Johanna Benner testified that after the first blow was struck Butler attempted to strike again, but his mother stopped him.

Mrs. Thau, the mother of the dead boy, testified that her son went out to get ice cream, and that she saw no more of him until late in the afternoon upon her return home from an afternoon call, when she found him crying and complaining of headache; she put him to bed and applied a mustard plaster to his stomach and ice to his head; at daylight on the following morning she summoned Dr. Wilkinson; at noon her son became delirious, and at midnight died. Mrs. Thau was deeply affected, and gave her testimony in tears.

Dr. Wilkinson testified that Thau died from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow from a blunt instrument.

Mrs. Margaret Butler, the mother of the prisoner, the only one who was near the boys at the time of the quarrel, deposed that a little boy came to her in the afternoon of the day of the fatal quarrel, and informed her that Augustus Thau had knocked her son down and was beating and kicking him. She immediately went out and met Johnny, who came limping towards her.

Then Augustus came up and commenced to explain the matter, when Johnny told him that he lied. Augustus replied, giving Johnny the lie, upon which Johnny struck him with the bat. Witness took the bat from her son. She afterwards asked Augustus to let her see his head. He did so, and threatened to murder Johnny if he caught him.

On the part of the defense no testimony was offered, Mr. Winfield basing his defense upon the claim that the prisoner was too young to be responsible for the deed.

Judge Randolph charged the jury, and after an absence of ten minutes they returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

—North Carolina's State debt is $18,000,000.

—According to the new police system in New Haven, no unmarried man will be allowed to serve upon the force.

—It is estimated that 20,000 sheep and 4000 head of battle have been driven out of Aroostook county, Maine, the present season.

—The latest sensation in Nashville is an open top carriage, a pair of black chargers, a driver in livery, covered all over with brass buttons. On the inside of the carriage are two pretty ladies and a gentleman, engaged in the sale of prize candy packages, each of which is warranted to contain a gold or silver coin, from twenty-five cents to five dollars in gold.

—A meeting of prominent citizens of New Haven has been held to devise some means to bring the claims of the Yale Scientific School before the citizens of New Haven. It was stated that the work of last year had added $70,000 to its funds, but there was still a pressing need of money. It was decided to appoint a committee to wait upon those who are able to contribute to its aid, and ask them to do so.

—A German named Byers came to grief in Milwaukee on Saturday. He had put away in an old chest, among refuse papers and rags, $500 in Government bonds, which fact he had jealously concealed from his wife. She, like a tidy housekeeper, desiring to get the rubbish out of the way, sold the mass to a ragpicker, and thus disappeared the hoarded earnings of years, for the ragpicker cannot be found.

—In Green county, Iowa, the other day, some lads at one of the district schools smoked a skunk in a hollow tree until it became insensible, when they carried it to the school-house, and put it in the teacher's desk, which was the repository of all the school books. The animal remained there from Saturday night until Monday morning, when the teacher rolled desk and all out of doors, and rolled his clothes into a hole in the ground.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1870.

Owing to the national holiday to-morrow public business will be suspended, and all offices where State, city, or national business is transacted will be closed. Our usual market and financial reports will, of course, be omitted. The money market is rather more active, as the wants of to-morrow have to be provided for in advance, but we notice no pressure for loans that may not be readily supplied at existing rates. Call loans are active at 5½@6½ per cent., according to collaterals, and prime discounts on short dates at 7@9 per cent. for well-endorsed paper.

Gold is more active and stronger. Sales at 111¾ and closed at 112.

Government bonds are still firm, with a general advance on all the new bonds.

Stocks continue active and strong. In State loans there were sales of the 6s, first series, at 104½, and third do. at 107. City 6s, old bonds, changed hands at 101 and new do. at 102¾.

In Reading Railroad the sales were large at 50¾@50 94, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania was in good request, with some sales at 59; Camden and Amboy sold at 115; Lehigh Valley at 59½; and Catawissa preferred at 37¼, b. o.; 26¼ was offered for Philadelphia and Erie, and 45½ for North Pennsylvania.

Canals were very quiet, with a solitary sale of Lehigh at 32½, b. o.

The balance of the list attracted some attention, but the transactions were unimportant.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; do. 1862, 107½@107¾; do. 1864, 106¾@107¾; do. 1865, 106¾@107¾; do. 1865 new, 109¼@109½; do. 1867, do. 109¼@109½; do. 1868, do. 109¼@109½; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¼@110½; Gold, 111¾@112; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@730.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1869, 107½@107¾; do. 1864, 107@107¾; do. 1865, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1867, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109¾; 5s 10-40, 106¾@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111¾. Gold, 111¾@112.

NAEE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	10·35 A. M.	112¼
10·02 "	111¾	11·10 "	112
10·15 "	111¾	11 14 "	111¾
10·18 "	111¾	11·23 "	112
10·26 "	112	12·10 P. M.	111¾
10·30 "	111¾	12·22 "	112
11·32 "	112		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old	101	97 sh C & A R.	bs.
$300 do	101	s3wn	115
$2000 do	101	70 sh Penna R.	bs. 59
$3000 do	bs. 101	26 do	bs. 59
$10000 Am Gold	112	300 do	bs. 85. 59
$5000 do	s3. 112	200 do	bs. 59
$5000 Pa 6s, 2d sc.	107	200 do	bs. 59. 59
$1000 City 6s New	102½	50 sh Read.	s5wn.
$3000 do	bs. 102½	1	ots. 50·94
$2000 do	2d. 102¾	100 do	b30. 50·94
$5000 Pa & N Y C 7s		700 do	bs. 56¾
	bs. c. 99¼	100 do	2d. 50¾
abt $278 Leh 6s, '84	83¾	8 sh Phil & T R.	bs. 115
$129·61 do	83¾	300 sh Leh N.	b3. 9. bs 32¼
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 sc.	104¾	1 sh Leh V R	59½
$3000 C & Am 6s, 89	92¾	160 sh Cat Pf.	b60. 37¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.—Seeds—Cloverseed continues in fair demand, and 200 bushels sold at $5·70 for inferior up to $6·40 for choice. Timothy may be quoted at $4·75@5. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·10@2·12.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 per ton for common brands.

The Flour market remains quiet, but prices are without quotable change. The demand is mostly from the local trade, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 900 barrels, including fancy Western extras at $5·87½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½; 50 barrels sold at the former rate. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal; 900 barrels Brandywine sold on private terms.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 400 bushels Indiana red at $1·40; 400 bushels Pennsylvania do. at $1·38; and some white at $1·45@1·55. Rye is steady at 93c. for Western. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels at 88@90c. for old yellow; 78@80c. for new do.; and 84@86c. for old Western mixed. Oats are dull. Small sales at 53@55c. for Pennsylvania and Western.

Whisky is firm at 90c. for Western wood-bound.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market was steady and in the main strong, the large 'short' interest presenting an obst

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 123. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Report of Secretary Cox.

The New Indian Policy.

The Pacific Railroads.

Inside Life at Paris.

The Red Republican Riots.

Credulity of the People.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

REPORT OF SECRETARY COX.

The Patent Office—Success of the New Indian Policy—The Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The report of the Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, dated October 31, gives a clear statement of the various classes of Mexican grants now giving the Land Office so much trouble.

The Patent Office is represented to be in an excellent condition. The Secretary says:—

"I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, fidelity, and marked ability with which the Commissioner has discharged his arduous duties. The office is now in excellent working order. The Examining Corps, with very few exceptions, is composed of men whose qualifications have been tested by severe competitive examinations, and who have shown peculiar fitness for the work on which they are engaged. The standard for clerical appointments has been raised, and the efficiency of the service greatly improved. Where vacancies occur among the examining clerks they are filled by the appointment of such applicants as upon thorough examination give satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform the labor of second assistant examiners.

"The system, inaugurated with my sanction, has had a beneficial influence upon the *personnel* of the office. A spirit of emulation has been incited, and the occupants of inferior places are encouraged in the pursuit of those special duties which will ultimately enable them to fill with credit and efficiency the highest positions. It has also induced a sense of security as to the tenure of their appointments, and fostered a feeling that ability and faithful service will be promptly recognized and justly rewarded."

On the subject of Indian affairs the Secretary says:—

During the past year the department has habitually pursued that policy which was begun by your direction. The results have proven most conclusively its wisdom, and shown that even under circumstances of more than ordinary irritation a peaceful policy appeals with great power even to the wildest savage. The labors of the unpaid commission of citizens, who have been co-operating with the Indian agencies, have been very valuable during the past year. They personally superintend the purchase of Indian goods, a work requiring more than a month of their time in the early summer. Sub-committees of the body were present at the payment of money to the civilized nations in the Indian Territory, and aided in the negotiation which has resulted in the final settlement of the Osage difficulty. They attended the conferences in this city with the Sioux, and have since visited them, as well as the wild tribes in Wyoming and Dakota. Their work of inspection has been extended to Oregon and Washington Territory. They have shrunk from no self-sacrifice, toil, or danger, in endeavoring to make the policy you have adopted towards the Indians an entire success. The healthful effect of their influence and advice is cheerfully acknowledged by the Department and Indian Bureau, and has inspired a just confidence in the integrity of the transactions which have been concluded under their supervision. The Friends to whom agencies in Northern and Central superintendencies were originally assigned, have most faithfully and industriously continued their beneficent work with a success evening greater than could have been reasonably expected. Since the passage of the act of Congress making it impracticable to continue military officers in charge of Indian agencies, under your directions the field has been subdivided, and various missionary associations of the country have been invited to occupy the same relations to them as those which the Friends have to agencies under their control. The objections which would naturally arise to the co-operation of the religious bodies in governmental work have been obviated so far as possible by inviting the assistance of all missionary associations which have taken part in the work of civilizing the Indians. A preference of any denomination or sect has thus been avoided, and labors already performed are utilized to a greater extent than would otherwise be possible.

Whenever a mission school has been established, it has been understood that you would appoint an agent in sympathy with the mission, so that its influence for good might be increased by the whole force of Government patronage. If the Indians are to be improved in condition, our policy must be essentially changed so that provision for wants of the maimed and aged shall be treated merely as a temporary expedient, whilst the training of the children in the ways of civilization shall be a controlling and permanent feature of the system. On this point I will add that the Commissioner of Education is earnestly endeavoring to procure such information with regard to the proper and successful modes of Indian Government as may enable his Bureau to co-operate most thoroughly with the Indian Office. The estimated expenses of the Indian service for the coming fiscal year including appropriations which may be necessary to meet the interest on non-paying stocks held in trust, will be $5,070,000, against an appropriation of $6,150,040 for the current year, showing a reduction of $1,080,000.

The preliminary report of the census is now printing, and will appear during the earlier part of the next session of Congress. This will necessarily be confined to general statistics, exhibiting the population by aggregates and by classes of each county in the United States, from 1790 to 1870, inclusive. Over 2300 counties will appear. The table of small civil subdivisions embraces over 20,000 items. The volumes containing agricultural, manufacturing, social, and miscellaneous statistics will be ready by April. The organization of the Bureau has afforded an opportunity of applying the principle of competitive examination. Those who desired clerical employment were sent before a commission, and required to answer in writing a series of written questions, and were credited accordingly. The clerical force employed has been as large as possible, in the belief that the statistics furnished by the census will lose much of their value unless they are presented to the country at as early a day as possible.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amounts to $33,783,000, of which $33,764,800 has been paid. The total receipts of the road for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $33,443,710·81; expenses, $5,649,573·45; net earnings, $2,644,797·93. The entire cost of the road at that date was $108,722,130; the amount of indebtedness of the company, $76,480,698·01, of which $27,236,512 were for United States bonds. A copy of the consolidation articles of the Central Pacific Railroad has been filed in this department. Stock to the amount of $48,400,160 has been subscribed, and $49,378,740 paid. The receipts from the transportation of passengers and freight for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $6,970,172; expenses, $3,542,212; net earnings, $2,527,960. The indebtedness of this company amounts to $97,079,750, of which $77,851,000 was to the United States.

The stock subscription of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railway is $1,000,000, of which $980,600 has been paid. The expenses on account of road and fixtures have been $5,723,709. Stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway to the amount of $5,072,500 has been subscribed and paid in. The indebtedness of the company is $18,462,350, of which $6,303,000 was to the United States. The cost of the construction of 1533 miles of main line is estimated at $25,000,000. The initial point of the Pacific Railroad is near Springfield, Mo. Fifty miles are now completed, at a cost of $2,760,840. The company has issued bonds secured by mortgage on its lands to the amount of $3,000,000. The amount of stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad already subscribed is $4,470,000, of which $1,788,000 has been paid. The cost of the road is $4,644,432; indebtedness, $5,644,320. At the close of the last fiscal year, the amount of subscription stock of Southern Pacific Railroad was $1,800,000, actually paid in $280,000. It has contracted for the purchase of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad for the sum of $2,170,000, gold, payment to be made and possession to be taken by the 31st of December next.

The Northern Pacific Railroad filed maps designating routes of road. Instructions were thereupon issued for the withdrawal in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, of odd numbered sections of land, to which price adverse rights had not attached, within twenty miles, and in Washington Territory south of Seattle, of such section within forty miles each side of the road.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Southern branch, now the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad Company, the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Fort Gibson Railroad Company, were fully heard in the right of their respective companies to construct railroads from the southern boundary of Kansas through the Indian Territory. I also considered the objections of representatives of certain Indian tribes, through whose lands the projected lines of road would pass. After a most careful examination, I reached the conclusion that the existing laws and treaties authorized the construction of one railroad on certain conditions, which neither company had then performed. On a subsequent hearing it was shown that the first-named company had completed its road to a designated point on that boundary, and I held that it was entitled to extend its line through said Territory.

PARIS.

Life in the Besieged City.

Balloon Letter No. 2 to London Daily News.

CREDULITY OF THE POPULACE.

The siege is one long holiday to the working classes. They are as well fed as ever they were, and have absolutely nothing to do except to play at soldiers. Although the troops are unable to hold the villages within the fire of their forts, they are under the delusion that—to use the favorite expression—the circle in which we are inclosed is gradually but surely being enlarged. I was this morning buying cigars at a small tobacconist's. "Well," said the proprietor of the shop to me, "so we are to destroy the Prussians in twenty days." "Really," I said. "Yes," he replied, "I was this morning at the Mairie; there was a crowd before it complaining that they could not get meat. A gentleman—a functionary—got upon a stool. 'Citizens and citizenesses,' he said, 'be calm; continue to preserve the admirable attitude which is eliciting the admiration of the world. I give you my honor that arrangements have been made to drive the Prussians away from Paris in twenty days.' 'Of course,' added my worthy bourgeois, 'this functionary would not have spoken thus had the government not revealed its plans to him.'" At this moment a well-dressed individual entered the shop and asked for a subscription for the construction of a machine which he had invented to blow up the whole Prussian army. I expected to see him handed over to a policeman, but instead of this the bourgeois gave him two francs! What, I ask, is to be expected of a city peopled by such credulous fools, and the government fools them to the top of their bent?

THE RED RIOTS ON OCT. 31ST.

Had General Trochu been a wise man, he would have anticipated this movement, and not rendered himself ridiculous by being imprisoned with his council of lawyers and orators for several hours by a mob. The workingmen who performed this feat seemed only to be actuated by a wild desire to fight out their battle with the Prussians, and not to capitulate. They seem to wish to be led out, and imagine that their undisciplined valor would be a match for the German army. They showed their sense by demanding that Dorian should be at the head of the new Government. He is not a demagogue, he has written no despatches, nor made any speeches, nor decreed any Utopian reforms after the manner of his colleagues. But unlike them, he is a practical man of business, and this the working men have had discernment enough to discover. They are hardly to be blamed if they have accepted literally the rhetorical figures of Jules Favre. When he said that, rather than yield one stone of a French fortress, Paris would bury itself beneath its ruins, they believed it. I need hardly say that neither the Government nor the bourgeois have the remotest intention to sacrifice either their own lives or their houses merely in order to rival Saragossa. They have got themselves into a ridiculous position by their reckless vaunts, and they have welcomed M. Thiers as an angel from heaven, because they hope that he will be able to save them from cutting too absurd a figure. I should not be surprised, however, if the Government continues to resist until the town is in real danger or has suffered real privations. If the Parisians take it into their heads that they will be able to palm themselves off as heroes by continuing for a few weeks longer their passive attitude of opposition, they will do so. What inclines them to submit to conditions now is not so much the capitulation of Bazaine as the dread that, by remaining much longer isolated, they will entirely lose their hold on the provincials.

A SIEGE PERFORMANCE AT THE THEATRE.

Like all others, the Theatre Francais has been closed since the Prussian investment became a certainty, and its foyer has been turned into an ambulance. Some hardy spirits have timidly suggested that the mere fact of the Prussians being outside the walls constitute no reason why we should be plunged into unredeemed melancholy within, and the performance was the first step towards admitting the possibility of a little recreation. Like all first steps, it was a very short one, and bore an absurd air of compromise. That boring old gentleman, M. Legouve, favored us with a conference, which means that he sat down behind a table and spoke to us a speech of the feeblest description, interlarded with small jokes and pointless anecdotes. Then we had a scene, "Pour les Blesses," as well played as it could be by Farart and Coquelin, an act of *Horace* and two acts of *The Misanthrope*. The actresses wore morning dress, and the actors the tail-coats and white kid gloves of society, the effect of which, when imported into classical plays, was extremely depressing. Maubaret, struggling in such a costume with the part of a fine old Roman father, was painfully ill at ease, and the illusion of the scene was of course entirely lost. Mad'lle Agar brought the performance to a close by singing the 'Marseillaise' as she alone can sing it, though she too evidently felt the loss of that conventional costume which, as a neighbor remarked to me, "makes her show her fine arms." The manly and moving strains of the great chant seem particularly appropriate in Mad'lle Agar's mouth, for, with her swarthy skin, burning black eyes, and wild gestures, she looks the very impersonation of that spirit which Rouget de l'Isle first translated into melody. Many times a day has the song been heard during the last three months, but it has lost none of its effect, and the audience visibly trembled with excitement when the trumpet-like chorus arose. As an experiment, the opening of the theatre was a great success, so great that not a place was to be had three hours after the performance had been announced.

The Big California Prize.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Yesterday the office of Dore & Peters was thrown into a flutter by the presentation of No. 154,077, the ticket which won "the big prize." It was eagerly scanned, turned, twisted, compared with the 'stubs,' and pronounced all correct, and then a check for the amount won was made out and placed in the hands of a member of the firm of Seligman & Co.

A LETTER FROM MR. HELLMAN.

The following letter has been received by the firm of Seligman & Co., in this city:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1870.—Messrs. J. W. Seligman & Co., San Francisco—Dear Sirs:—We beg to hand you inclosed (through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s mail) the lucky ticket of the San Francisco Library Lottery, No. 154,077, being a full ticket of five coupons, purchased by our Theodore Heilman, and by him transferred to our Jesse Seligman, for which you will please collect the grand prize of $100,000, coin, from the Treasurer of the Bank of California.

Ten thousand dollars of this amount is to be expended immediately for charitable objects—$5000 in San Francisco and $5000 in New York. The first mentioned we leave to your judicious distribution, not forgetting the Asylum for the Blind.

We have taken the precaution of having two true copies of said tickets taken by a commissioner for the State of California, one of which you will get, the other we reserve. We are, dear sirs, yours, very truly, J. W. SELIGMAN & Co.

Lively Correspondence.

We find the following lively correspondence in the Mattoon (Ill.) *Journal*:—

PIPER CITY, Oct. 1, 1870.—Mr. S. P Warren:—Enclosed find $10 for apothecaries License. I cannot understand why I should be compelled to pay a tax that my neighbors have not paid. The other drug store has not paid the tax this year or last.

——— if you have attempted a black mail on me I will have redress; if I cannot get it by law, I will have it some other way. I suppose I will have to pay the tax and not others, but I shall know why. But I shall pay it protesting to the injustice of the claim. BR. A. J. BOAL.

REPLY.

LODA, Ill., Oct. 4, 1870.—Dr. A. J. Boal, Piper City:—Your letter of the 1st inst., enclosing $10 to pay your special tax as apothecary, has been received. Enclosed find your receipt, also my picture, with my weight (206 pounds); please take a good look at it before you fully make up your mind what you will do. Yours, S. P. WARREN, Dep. Col.

A NEW MOTOR.

Street Car Run by Compressed Air—The Era of Three Cent Fares at Hand.

The Chicago *Republican* of the 21st instant says:—

It looks as if a new era in intramural transportation, if not in all locomotion, had arrived, with the invention and practical application in Chicago, on Saturday last, of Myers' patent pneumatic street car. The problem how to convey passengers through large cities without the expense of horses or the danger and inconvenience of steam engines has been studied with great interest not only by those connected with railway management, but by the metropolitan public at large, almost every member of which knows the question of transportation to and from work to be an essential element of the supreme question of bread and butter itself.

THE INVENTION.

After a series of experiments, Mr. Myers achieved the object for which he aimed, and upon October 18, 1870, received a patent upon his pneumatic street car.

The compressed air is contained in four tanks built into the room of the car. Three of these tanks are for general use, while the fourth contains a reserve, to be used only in cases of necessity. The tanks are built of copper, capable of holding, in all, 150 cubic feet of air, and of withstanding 250 pounds pressure to the square inch. The number and size of tanks can be increased or lessened, according to the distance required to be run.

The machinery, consisting of two small engines similar in construction to the ordinary steam engine, but simpler, is situated under the seats, at one end, and connects with the axle at the opposite end by a crank movement.

HOW IT IS WORKED.

The engines are controlled with a small lever (same as locomotive), which can be used at either end of the car, as is required. The direction of the car is reversed by a simple contrivance attached to the piston rod, and may be controlled, like the throttle valve, from either end.

THE TRIAL.

On Saturday afternoon last a trial of the pneumatic car was made, from the Hyde Park dummy station, on the Chicago City Railroad.

Thirty passengers got aboard, and, with a slight turning of the lever, were off on the trial trip. The first mile, which was a little up grade, was ran in 9 minutes and 40 seconds, at an expense of 40 pounds of air. After running three miles, and with but twenty pounds of air remaining in the tanks, the engines were started as readily as at first, and still continued to work when the gauge indicated but three pounds. The entire distance made was three miles and a quarter, and the time required a trifle over thirty minutes. The greatest satisfaction was expressed by all present. An opinion that it would

REVOLUTIONIZE THE STREET-CAR BUSINESS

was freely expressed by everybody, and certainly with good reason. The additional expense of fitting up cars with the necessary fixtures, together with the machinery for supplying the air, would be compensated for by the fewer number of cars required to do the same amount of work; the time made by the pneumatic car being much quicker—in fact, as fast as safety will permit. Then again, the large number of horses requiring feed, care, and driving could be disposed of at less than half their cost, and more than meet the expense of the change.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

The Wife of a Prominent Citizen of Chicago Becomes Insane and Throws Herself Over Niagara Falls.

The tale which commenced with the advertising of Mrs. T. M. Avery, in the *Republican* of Saturday, has a terrible and tragical ending. Mrs. Avery disappeared at 4:30 o'clock o'clock on Friday afternoon, and search for her was immediately instituted.

A CLEW.

During the forenoon a telegram was received by the police authorities from Niagara Falls, asking whether a man named T. M. Avery resided in Chicago, and saying that a woman, who had registered her name at one of the hotels at the Falls as Mrs. Hill, had left a letter there for him, previous to having committed suicide. Mr. C. E. Culver, a friend of Mr. Avery's, in whose hands the matter was placed, telegraphed back for the contents of the letter, and for any particulars which could be learned.

THE WORST FEARS REALIZED.

The reply established beyond all doubt that the writer of the letter was Mrs. Avery. The particulars, so far as known, are as follows:—Mrs. Avery arrived at the Falls on Saturday night, and registered as Mrs. Hill, as before stated. Nothing in her conduct excited notice on the part of those who witnessed her arrival. Yesterday morning she left the house, going towards the Falls, and was seen to

THROW HERSELF OVER

into the boiling mass of waters. She was, of course, swept beyond all chance of early recovery, and no doubt dashed to pieces upon the rocks below. Nothing indicating that the body had been recovered had been received.

MRS. AVERY

was twelve years ago taken with a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which she was ill a long time, and when the disease left her it was discovered that her sickness had impaired her mental faculties. She has ever since appeared dejected, and imagined herself a burden to her friends and to herself. She had made no effort to take her life, but a constant watch was kept upon her movements.

The unfortunate lady had a very large circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Thomas M. Avery, the bereaved husband, is one of our best-known citizens, prominent in the lumber trade, wealthy, and a Christian man, liberal in mind and purse. The present is the second tragical event which has visited his near kindred within a brief period, a brother having committed self-destruction at Toledo only a few months since. He has the warm and heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.—*Chicago Republican.*

WESTON'S WALK.

Progress of the Task in New York.

At half-past 10 o'clock last night, Weston, having concluded his eightieth mile, retired to rest. The physicians in attendance then examined his condition, and found that his health was in no way affected by his exertions. His pulse was full and regular, and no signs of weakness were found. He at once went to bed, and very shortly fell into a sound sleep.

At two minutes before five o'clock this morning he left his room, and, without breaking his fast, resumed his walk. He walked rapidly until two minutes before seven o'clock, by which time he had completed ten miles. He then rested for ten minutes, sitting down in a chair, with his feet resting on a table, and covered with a warm rug. At eight minutes past seven o'clock he left his seat and again resumed his walk, stepping along easily and apparently unconscious of fatigue.

At thirty-three minutes past seven o'clock, however, he began to feel the effects of his efforts and was compelled, by violent headache, to desist.

He accordingly stopped, and after resting three-quarters of an hour his appetite returned, and he ate a hearty breakfast of broiled chicken and eggs. At five minutes past nine o'clock he was able to resume, and walked with greater ease to himself than he had done before. He now set himself hard at work, and maintained a steady pace. At twenty minutes to two o'clock he had completed his one hundred and tenth mile, having walked thirty miles since he started this morning.

He then took another rest, and again lay with his legs up, covered with rugs and blankets. He refused to order his dinner at that time, but asked for crackers and tea, which were brought to him, and of which he sparingly partook.

Having lost one hour and a half this morning while suffering from headache, it was apparent that he would have to make up the deficiency.

The spectators then were rather surprised when, after sitting for a quarter of an hour, he stepped on to the track and began to walk round at a very easy, almost a slow pace. At this time he certainly was not walking at the rate of more than three miles an hour.

After walking a mile, he threw off his coat and vest, and started off at an extraordinary pace. At this moment the band began to play the hackneyed air of "Shoo Fly." The music seemed to have a most inspiring effect upon Weston, who increased his pace continually, until he was walking at the rate of seven miles an hour, and even this great pace he frequently exceeded. Several men tried to walk by his side, but were compelled either to stop or to break into a run.—*N. Y. Post last evening.*

—A scarcity of money is Nashville's complaint. A large grocery merchant says that, with a stock of $60,000, his cash receipts for one day amounted to $2.

—Two negroes in Cuthbert, Georgia, had a butting match the other day. After sixty-four rounds they became disgusted with the monotony of the thing and quit.

—The thousand Chinamen who are working on the Chattanooga Railroad, in Alabama, do not give satisfaction, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated in that section.

SECOND EDITION

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Siege of Montmedy Raised.

French and Prussian Movements.

The Eastern Question.

England Has no Sufficient Army.

Her Allies Are Bankrupt

What then will England Do?

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Siege of Montmedy Raised.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Reports of military movements in the North of France have been received this morning quite encouraging for the French. It is reported that the Prussians who have been besieging Montmedy and Mezieres for the past few days have suddenly raised the siege and gone towards the interior of France.

Expected Attack on Lille.

The city of Lille is well armed, provisioned, and garrisoned. The citizens are expecting a siege, and the manufacture of mitrailleuses and other arms is actively going on in the town. Lille is a first-class fortification, and is thought by engineers to be nearly as strong as Metz and Strasburg.

Four French Iron-clads.

are in port at Torbay, and another is at Brixham taking in coal.

Affairs in Paris.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—The *Independance Belge* of this city has dates from Paris to the 19th, received by balloon. It is said that an organization called the Civic Guard, composed mainly of foreigners, has been completed in Paris. Many of the inhabitants who are fit for service have also been enrolled. This body executes the orders of the Government, distributes rations to the citizens and soldiers, and performs other services of a similar nature. The *morale* of the people was excellent. For two days the Prussians had been firing on the engineers who were at work in front of Fort Ivry. Forts Vanues and Issy returned the fire.

Victory of the Franc-Tireurs.

The Franc-tireurs surprised the Prussians near Banget on the 18th, killing four of them. The Germans were massing on the northern side of the city, near St. Denis. The people of Paris have not heard anything from Tours since the 24th of October.

The Prussian Advance.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Advices from Tours have been received up to Tuesday, the 22d instant. The day before the Mobile Guard opposed the Prussians four hours before giving way.

The Prussians threaten Nogent le Rotron and Le Mans with a force three thousand strong. Another force is moving towards Argentan. The German line extends from Senoches to Auxerre, taking in Dreux.

It is denied that the army of the Loire is to move towards Paris. The commands of Bourbaki and Fiery and Michel in the north of France have been suppressed, and the entire district assigned to General Farre.

French Military Movements.

General Bourbaki is expected at Tours to command the 18th army corps in the army of the Loire.

General Manteuffel's presence at Gisors prevents General Bourbaki from joining his new command.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey Anxious to Avoid a Conflict.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.—It is believed that the Sublime Porte is anxious to avoid a conflict with Russia, and is urging the great powers to consider the demands made by Russia.

Austria Getting Ready.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The soldiers whose terms of service have expired are only dismissed on furlough, in view of possible complications on the Black Sea difficulty.

England Has No Army for Foreign Service.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Moscow papers are less insolent and confident than those of St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Cleveland writes to the *Times* this morning arguing against a war between England and Russia. The English, he says, have no army for foreign service. England has no allies but Austria and Turkey, and they are both bankrupt.

It is reported here to-day that Turkey, for the sake of peace, is anxious to have the Black sea opened, the course recommended at Vienna.

Russia will be Reasonable.

The *Telegraph* this morning says that the Russian reply is expected on Thursday. It is generally thought it will not be unfriendly.

Austria and Italy.

Some official statements have been received from Vienna to-day. It is denied that Austria has proposed a conference relative to the Eastern question. It is also denied that Italy declines to co-operate with England and Austria for enforcing the provisions of the Paris treaty.

The News More Warlike.

LONDON, Nov. 23—1·30 P. M.—The news is more warlike again to-day. At this hour there is considerable excitement at the Stock Exchange, and the market for American securities and railway shares is flat. The rumor is now current of a hostile despatch from Russia, which has had a paralyzing effect on the street.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 23—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾@93 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¼; of 1865, old, 87⅛; and of 1867, 89⅛; 10-40s, 86⅝. Stocks are steady; Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—11·30 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Corn, 31s.@31s. 3d.

FROM NEW YORK.

Closing of the Canals.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—At the meeting of the Canal Commissioners held on Monday, it was resolved to close the canals on Thursday, December 8.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Stocks steady. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107⅛; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109⅜; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 62; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92⅝; Erie, 24½; Reading, 101⅜; Adams Express Co., 65½; Michigan Central, 120⅜; Michigan Southern, 93⅝; Illinois Central, 126; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 42⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Cotton active and irregular; sales 4000 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 17c. Flour easier; sales 9500 barrels State at $4·90@6·25; Ohio at $5·80@6·30; Western at $4·90@6·60; Southern at $5·90@8·25. Wheat dull and market favors buyers; sales of 50,000 bushels new spring at $1·32@1·33; red Western at $1·40@1·42; white Michigan at $1·50. Corn advancing and stock scarce; sales 29,000 bushels new mixed Western at 90@91c.; old at 94c. Oats firmer; sales 33,000 bushels Ohio at 63½@64c.; Western at 63@63½c. Beef dull. Pork nominal Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 87½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Cotton firm at 16@16½c. Flour dull and less firm. Wheat dull; choice white, $1·75@1·80; good to prime, $1·40@1·65; prime to choice red, $1·50@1·70; fair to good, $1·30@1·50; common, $1·10@1·40; Ohio and Indiana, $1·30@1·33. Corn firm; white, 80c.; yellow, 83c. Oats firm at 51@53c. Rye better at 70@85c. Mess Pork quiet; old, $26; new, $24·50. Bacon firm; clear sides, 18½c; shoulders, 15¼@15½c.; no clear rib offered; hams, 21@24c. Lard quiet at 15@15¼c. Whisky steady at 90c.

A BOY MURDERER.

Trial of a Boy Ten Years Old for Manslaughter—He is Acquitted.

John Butler, the lad who killed Augustus Thau by striking him with a base-ball bat on the 1st of August last, was tried in the Hudson county (N. J.) Court of Sessions yesterday upon the indictment for manslaughter which the Grand Jury had found against him. The prisoner, a bright boy ten years of age, came in court, accompanied by his mother, who had walked with the officers and her son from the jail.

The case was opened by District-Attorney Garreston, who briefly recited the circumstances connected with the tragedy. John Reiter testified that the deceased Thau, a boy of 12 years, and Butler were together playing base ball, in the village of Greenville, on the 1st of August, when a dispute arose, and Butler struck Thau with his bat on the right side of the head. Mrs. Butler, who witnessed the blow, came and held young Thau after he was hurt until he had recovered from the dizziness occasioned by the blow. Thau afterwards went to his home.

Mrs. Johanna Benner testified that after the first blow was struck Butler attempted to strike again, but his mother stopped him.

Mrs. Thau, the mother of the dead boy, testified that her son went out to get ice cream, and that she saw no more of him until late in the afternoon upon her return home from an afternoon call, when she found him crying and complaining of headache; she put him to bed and applied a mustard plaster to his stomach and ice to his head; at daylight on the following morning she summoned Dr. Wilkinson; at noon her son became delirious, and at midnight died. Mrs. Thau was deeply affected, and gave her testimony in tears.

Dr. Wilkinson testified that Thau died from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow from a blunt instrument.

Mrs. Margaret Butler, the mother of the prisoner, the only one who was near the boys at the time of the quarrel, deposed that a little boy came to her in the afternoon of the day of the fatal quarrel, and informed her that Augustus Thau had knocked her son down and was beating and kicking him. She immediately went out and met Johnny, who came limping towards her.

Then Augustus came up and commenced to explain the matter, when Johnny told him that he lied. Augustus replied, giving Johnny the lie, upon which Johnny struck him with the bat. Witness took the bat from her son. She afterwards asked Augustus to let her see his head. He did so, and threatened to murder Johnny if he caught him.

On the part of the defense no testimony was offered, Mr. Winfield basing his defense upon the claim that the prisoner was too young to be responsible for the deed.

Judge Randolph charged the jury, and after an absence of ten minutes they returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

—North Carolina's State debt is $18,000,000.

—According to the new police system in New Haven, no unmarried man will be allowed to serve upon the force.

—It is estimated that 20,000 sheep and 4000 head of battle have been driven out of Aroostook county, Maine, the present season.

—The latest sensation in Nashville is an open top carriage, a pair of black chargers, a driver in livery, covered all over with brass buttons. On the inside of the carriage are two pretty ladies and a gentleman, engaged in the sale of prize candy packages, each of which is warranted to contain a gold or silver coin, from twenty-five cents to five dollars in gold.

—A meeting of prominent citizens of New Haven has been held to devise some means to bring the claims of the Yale Scientific School before the citizens of New Haven. It was stated that the work of last year had added $70,000 to its funds, but there was still a pressing need of money. It was decided to appoint a committee to wait upon those who are able to contribute to its aid, and ask them to do so.

—A German named Byers came to grief in Milwaukee on Saturday. He had put away in an old chest, among refuse papers and rags, $500 in Government bonds, which fact he had jealously concealed from his wife. She, like a tidy housekeeper, desiring to get the rubbish out of the way, sold the mass to a ragpicker, and thus disappeared the hoarded earnings of years, for the ragpicker cannot be found.

—In Green county, Iowa, the other day, some lads at one of the district schools smoked a skunk in a hollow tree until it became insensible, when they carried it to the school-house, and put it in the teacher's desk, which was the repository of all the school books. The animal remained there from Saturday night until Monday morning, when the teacher rolled desk and all out of doors, and rolled his clothes into a hole in the ground.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1870.

Owing to the national holiday to-morrow public business will be suspended, and all offices where State, city, or national business is transacted will be closed. Our usual market and financial reports will, of course, be omitted. The money market is rather more active, as the wants of to-morrow have to be provided for in advance, but we notice no pressure for loans that may not be readily supplied at existing rates. Call loans are active at 5½@6½ per cent., according to collaterals, and prime discounts on short dates at 7@9 per cent. for well-endorsed paper.

Gold is more active and stronger. Sales at 111¾ and closed at 112.

Government bonds are still firm, with a general advance on all the new bonds.

Stocks continue active and strong. In State loans there were sales of the 6s, first series, at 104½, and third do. at 107. City 6s, old bonds, changed hands at 101 and new do. at 102¾.

In Reading Railroad the sales were large at 50⅜@50 94, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania was in good request, with some sales at 59; Camden and Amboy sold at 115; Lehigh Valley at 59½; and Catawissa preferred at 37½, b. o.; 26¾ was offered for Philadelphia and Erie, and 45½ for North Pennsylvania.

Canals were very quiet, with a solitary sale of Lehigh at 32½, b. o.

The balance of the list attracted some attention, but the transactions were unimportant.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHERS, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; do. 1862, 107¼@107½; do. 1864, 106⅝@107⅛; do. 1865, 106⅞@107⅛; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109½; do. 1867, do. 109¼@109⅝; do. 1868, do. 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@110½; Gold, 111½@112; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@730.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1864, 107@107⅛; do. 1865, 107⅛@107¼; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109¼@109½; do. July, 1868, 109⅝@109¾; 5s 10-40, 106½@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111¼. Gold, 111¾@112.

NAER & LADNER, brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	10·35 A. M.	112¼
10·02 "	111⅝	11·0 "	112
10·15 "	111⅝	11·14 "	111⅞
10·18 "	111⅝	11·23 "	112
10·26 "	112	12·16 P. M.	111⅞
10·30 "	111⅝	12·22 "	112
11·32 "	112		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old	101	97 sh C & A R.	bs.
$300 do.	101		83wn 115
$2000 do.	101	70 sh Penna R.	bs. 59
$3000 do.	bs.101	26 do.	bs. 59
$10000 Am Gold	112	300 do.	bs.85. 59
$5000 do.	bs3.112	200 do.	bs. 59
$2500 Pa 6s, 2d ec.	107	200 do.	bs.b60. 59
$1000 City 6s New	102¾	50 sh Read.	s5wn.
$3000 do.	bs.102¾		bs. 50·94
$2500 do.	2d.102¾	100 do.	b30. 50·94
$5000 Pa & N Y C 7s		700 do.	bs. 50⅞
	bs.c.. 99¼	100 do.	2d. 50⅝
abt $278 Leh 6s, '84..	83¾	8 sh Phil & T R.	bs.115
$129·81 do	83¾	200 sh Leh N.	b30. 32⅛
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 sc	104¾	1 sh Leh V R.	89½
$3000 C & Am 6s, 89	92¾	100 sh Cat Pf.	b60. 37¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.—Seeds—Cloverseed continues in fair demand, and 200 bushels sold at $5·50 for inferior up to $6·40 for choice. Timothy may be quoted at $4·75@5. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·10@2·12.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 per ton for common brands.

The Flour market remains quiet, but prices are without quotable change. The demand is mostly from the local trade, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 900 barrels, including fancy Western extras at $5·87½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6 50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½; 50 barrels sold at the former rate. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal; 900 barrels Brandywine sold on private terms.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 400 bushels Indiana red at $1·40; 400 bushels Pennsylvania do. at $1·38; and some white at $1·45@1·55. Rye is steady at 93c. for Western. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels at 88@90c. for old yellow; 78@80c. for new do.; and 84@86c. for old Western mixed. Oats are dull. Small sales at 53@55c. for Pennsylvania and Western.

Whisky is firm at 90c. for Western wood-bound.

**N. Y

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PROPOSED NEW PARTY.

From the N. Y. World.

In declaring our belief that the movement for a new party cannot succeed, we would not be understood to belittle the strength and wide diffusion of the sentiment which its projectors aim to organize. The Republican party is full of dissatisfaction. It is divided in opinion, broken by feuds, disappointed in General Grant, and feels that it cannot much longer subsist on the dry husks of controversies which, settled in politics, have passed into history. The dissatisfaction is more likely to grow than abate; but it does not furnish a promising basis for a new party.

The proposed movement has this singularity—that the voters would all be drawn from one of the existing political parties and the principles from the other. But the proper basis of a new political organization would seem to be some opinion which neither of the other parties holds or to which neither of them attaches importance; and the membership would naturally consist of seceders from both. The movement now projected would not be so much a new party as a Republican bolt. This bolt is planned on the verdant expectation that the Democratic party will join it and make it a majority! But Democrats feel no such dissatisfaction with their party as leads many Republicans to seek new political connections. The free trade doctrine which the new party proposes as its corner-stone has been steadily held by the Democratic party since General Jackson's first term. The fact that many Republicans have become proselytes to free trade is an excellent reason why they should join the Democratic party by and by when they get ready; but no sufficient reason for a new organization. The mountain did not come to Mahomet when he commanded, and so the self-possessed prophet thereupon did a very sensible thing in going to the mountain.

The new-party scheme, which has caused such a flutter in the Republican papers for the last ten days, is, in one respect, noteworthy and instructive. It has been dinned into everybody's ears, for a long time, that the Democratic party has no principles suited to the present condition of the country. Well! in the midst of this sing-song a new party comes to the birth, although it has not yet strength enough to bring forth. This new party, proceeding from the loins of the old Republican organization, aims to be the party of the future; to deal with none but living issues. But lo and behold, it borrows all its principles from the Democrats! From whence it appears that the Democratic party is so rich in pertinent, timely issues that it can furnish a first-rate outfit to a young and aspiring organization yet in embryo, which is not even hardened into the gristle of infancy, much less into the bones of manhood. Surely, Democratic principles have not fallen into dotage and decrepitude, when the newest-born, unborn, or aspiring to be born political come-outers can find nothing fresher or more full of promise than plants dug out of the Democratic nursery. The stir which this new movement is making will convince many people that the principles of the Democratic party are not so antiquated and obsolete as the Republican journals are fond of representing.

The yearning for a new party is felt by leaders and prominent men, but not by the mass of converted voters. Citizens who do not wish to figure in public life, who care only for good government, and take no other part in politics than to cast a silent vote, will as readily pass directly over into the Democratic ranks as stop at some half-way house to save their pride. Indeed, they have no pride in the matter, but merely a sense of duty. With bustling politicians it is different. They wish to save appearances; to change sides without seeming to surrender. The manœuvring for a middle ground proceeds entirely from this class. The reason why they cannot succeed is, that their more obscure fellow-converts do not share their sensitiveness. A citizen who merely votes can protect himself, if he chooses, by the secrecy of the ballot: but active politicians, who wish to make a figure, cannot change their party relations without publicity. They would rather be regarded as leaders of a new party than proselytes or captives in the ranks of the opposition. But as Democrats are confident of winning the quiet voters, they feel no anxiety about the would-be leaders.

There is one glittering prize which dances like an *ignis fatuus* before the eyes of a few aspiring politicians, whom we warn not to be lured by it into deceitful hopes. It was thought by many Democrats, in 1868, that it would be a capital stroke of policy to run Chief Justice Chase as a Presidential candidate. The reasons by which such tactics were unsuccessfully recommended then, will have no pertinence in 1872. In 1868 there were widespread doubts whether the Democratic party would accept the results of the war. Those doubts were felt to be the chief obstacle to its success. It was accordingly thought by some Democrats, whose judgment was even then decisively overruled, that the nomination of Judge Chase would most effectually remove that distrust, and smooth the way to a Democratic triumph. We shall encounter no such misgivings in 1872. No Democrat will think of going outside of the party for a Presidential candidate. Acquiescence in emancipation and negro voting will be by that time universal. No extraordinary means will be thought requisite for allaying groundless fears. So we advise nobody to waste effort in getting up a new party under the misleading delusion that it may furnish a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, who will make things pleasant for his earliest supporters.

We are of course gratified to witness the spread of sound revenue doctrines. Among the new converts we expect a great harvest of Democratic recruits when a little more time has been allowed for the crop to take root and ripen.

THE CASE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A telegram from London announces that a vindication of Marshal Bazaine will probably appear in the course of this week. Something of the kind is certainly needed, for the credit of the French army, and still more of the imperial cause which the Marshal upholds. The voice of the subordinate officers implicated in the surrender of Metz is almost unanimous in angry condemnation of Bazaine's conduct; the testimony of the newspaper correspondents points to him as a traitor, and the Provisional Government has ordered his arrest whenever he may be found on the territory of France. A staff officer of the surrendered army—one Col. de Valcourt—has recently made a critical report of the siege, in which he distinctly charges the Marshal with treachery, and this report has been published under the sanction of the Government. Of course a document of this kind, when it accords so closely with the wishes of those official superiors from whom come promotion and other good gifts, is always to be taken with reserve. Without fully condemning the Marshal, therefore, until we have heard his defense, we shall content ourselves for the present with stating the case as it stands, so that we may the better comprehend his story whenever he shall see fit to tell it.

The opinion of the subordinate officers is apparently very positive that there was no reason why the army of the Rhine should have been fastened up under the walls of Metz, and there was no time, until the horses were all dead of starvation or slaughtered for food, when a vigorous sally would not have released it. The last serious engagement was on the 31st of August—the day before the Emperor's surrender—and according to the Prussian official statements the condition of the field was such at the close of the day that Bazaine by a bold night march might have effected a junction with MacMahon, and so prevented the disaster of the 1st of September. That he failed to do this does not necessarily imply treachery; it is more probable that the Marshal lacked the supreme military virtues of decision and moral courage which enable a commander at critical moments to seize a great opportunity in the face of formidable dangers. But after the overthrow of the empire, the state of the case was different. A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* was in Metz all through the siege, and his last letters which have just been received tell some remarkable facts. "After Sedan and the fall of the empire," says this writer, "the news of which reached us on the 7th of September, it became evident to all that Marshal Bazaine refused to act on the aggressive. He would not compromise himself in any way—to play a "waiting game was his policy." He had between 180,000 and 200,000 men, and the besiegers were but slightly more numerous. He had abundance of ammunition of all kinds. He had horses and artillery. On all principles of military science it ought to have been comparatively easy for him to cut through the investing lines and make his way to Paris, while the gates of the capital were still open. Of course, the loss would have been heavy, but the result would have been ample compensation. Yet the sorties which he made from time to time, when the clamor of the soldiers and citizens could no longer be resisted, were never earnest, and apparently were never meant to succeed. Officers who insisted upon vigorous fighting were imprisoned. Newspapers which talked of active operations were suppressed.

But if it was clear that Bazaine did not mean to cut his way out, it was equally clear that he did not mean to stand a long siege. No care whatever was taken of the stores. The commissaries petitioned again and again for a reduction of the rations, and only succeeded at last, according to Colonel de Valcourt, "by using actually violent language to the Marshal's face." During at least fifty of the seventy days' siege, officers were not only allowed to draw and use double rations in camp, but to live upon the provisions of the town besides. The horses of the cavalry and artillery received full rations to the very last; but this was not that they might be in good condition for a sortie, for as soon as forage became scarce they were killed and eaten. There never was any systematic collection and distribution of the provisions in Metz, and at the time of the surrender, though luxuries were scarce, there was still a supply of food, nobody really knows how much. All this, it is true, does not prove treachery. But the escape from the charge of treachery is in a confession of incompetency—to which, indeed, we have heretofore been disposed to assign most of the extraordinary circumstances connected with the siege and the surrender.

In the meantime, Bazaine carried on negotiations with the Empress and the Imperialists, the exact history of which will perhaps never be fully divulged. A score of different versions have been published of the mission of Bourbaki to England, and the missions of Gen. Boyer to Versailles. It is unnecessary to know the particulars; it is enough that Bazaine continued to recognize the dynasty, and, though false to France, remained true to the man who had made him a Marshal. He never proclaimed the Republic; he never allowed the army or the citizens of Metz to know the names of the Provisional Government; he never announced any other authority as ruling in Paris except the purely military authority of General Trochu. At last he proposed to march his army out on parole not to fight against Prussia again during this war, and lead them into Paris there to "protect" the Legislative Chamber until it should establish a permanent government in place of the "mob" now controlling affairs. This proposal Bazaine himself acknowledges that he made, and it was not carried out only because Von Moltke would not consent to it. The provisions being nearly exhausted, the horses gone, and relief hopeless, he had then no alternative but surrender.

Now we think it will be difficult for any to read this story without the conviction that Bazaine fully expected, by keeping an army of 175,000 men intact and well fed while the Prussians overran the rest of the country, to find himself virtually dictator of the political situation. He probably calculated upon a radical uprising in Paris, and made little doubt that the Germans, rather than face the danger of republican infection, would allow him to intervene at the last moment, and restore the Empire. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine would be charged to the incompetency of the Government of the National Defense. What sort of "protection" would be held over the Chamber by the Imperial Marshal and the German Generals acting in concert, our readers can easily divine. The Prussian strategist was too wary to listen to the Marshal's proposal. He knew that whatever Bazaine might promise, it would be impossible to trust his men; and to suffer the army from Metz to set out for Paris would only be to swell the number of the franc-tireurs with deserters, who would drop from the ranks at every step, and to reinforce the garrison of Paris with thousands of well-armed troops, who would revolt from their commander as soon as they learned the purpose for which they had been sold. It was a fitting punishment for Bazaine's purpose that he should be forced at last into one of the most shameful capitulations recorded in history, and, instead of becoming the dictator of his country's, destinies should be the one of all Frenchmen—not even excepting Napoleon—whom France now most despises and hates.

REMEDIES FOR ABUSES IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The amendment to the Constitution of Michigan by which railroad tariffs for freight and passengers are made subject to legislative control, is one of many signs of popular impatience in regard to the exercise of power by great corporations. Valuable privileges are sought, and then are used disadvantageously to the people whose representatives have granted them. The local interests of a State are injured by business organizations which it has created; enterprises sanctioned under a belief that they are to operate beneficially, are so manipulated that they prejudice what their promoters professed to help. The general tendency of railroad management is to produce this result. Through traffic takes the precedence of local, and is carried on more advantageous terms, passengers pay less, relatively, for long routes than for short ones. Competing lines are bought up, and monopolies become masters of the situation. These are some of the evils which the Michigan amendment is intended to correct; and they are evils from which almost every State suffers in a greater or less degree.

Whether local legislation may be relied upon to correct them is, however, a question to which experience does not furnish a very satisfactory answer. The Legislatures are far from immaculate. The lobby has become a power, which the money and patronage of railroad companies easily explain. They take possession, literally, of the members, and bribe them to enact any law which corporate convenience seems to require. The Erie has exemplified both the extent of this influence, and the uses to which it is applied, more shamelessly than any other corporation, but it is far from being alone in its infamy. Nor is our Legislature exceptional in its corruption. Harrisburg is not many degrees removed in rascality from Albany. The movement for a convention to amend the Pennsylvania Constitution derives most of its force from the audacity with which members of the Legislature sell their votes, and the power which corporations have thus acquired for purposes at variance with the public weal. Similar examples might be drawn from other States—all telling a tale well calculated to shake confidence in the efficacy of the means to be employed in Michigan to arrest the present tendencies in railroad management.

The universality of the grievances complained of, and the unsatisfactory results of reliance upon remedial action of a local character, are circumstances which suggest the desirableness of Federal legislation on the general railroad question. Railroad charges and management so directly affect the industrial and commercial interests of communities that rigid and honest supervision is indispensable. Producers and consumers, East and West, have a common concern in the cost of transportation, in the extension of facilities, and in a management which realizes responsibility to the public, as well as the desire for profit on the part of stockholders. The drift of things is, however, altogether the other way. Railroad companies are the masters of the community instead of its servants. They stifle competition, disregard local wants, and by amalgamation secure arbitrary control of the leading avenues of trade and travel. Single railroads are but links in a vast chain; and a few combinations are rapidly acquiring a supremacy which bodes no good to the future of our internal commerce. A little arrangement among themselves will soon enable them to charge what they please, to run the lines as they please, and to set local protestations at defiance.

If an adequate remedy is ever to be applied, it must come from Congress. There are careful observers who profess to see in the distance the development of influences which will enable combined railroad companies to dictate Federal laws as effectually as Fisk, Jr., now dictates the course of Governor Hoffman and his party at Albany. But that stage has not been reached, and never will be if the country can be induced to exact timely interference to check the progress of railroad consolidation and monopoly, and to enforce conditions that are essential to the protection of public interests. The constitutional right of Congress to do this may have been doubtful so long as railroads were limited to the States under whose laws they were severally organized. But State boundaries are no longer respected in railroad construction or management, and State jurisdiction, therefore, no longer suffices to regulate the leading roads. The conflict of jurisdiction is in itself an evil, to be remedied if possible. And when a line runs through three States, and combined lines run across half the continent, there is a necessity for checks and guarantees which no one State can enforce. The authority by virtue of which Congress regulates the commerce of the lakes and navigable rivers, is alone equal to the proper regulation of the enormous traffic between the States over which railroad combinations now exercise almost unchecked control.

THE MUDDLE AMONG THE REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

When Napoleon set out in July for Berlin he little thought that he would "fetch up" in September at Sedan. So our self-conceited politicians, with their Napoleonic ideas, are always getting into trouble. Senator Sumner belongs to this class. On his present lecturing tour out West he has been "interviewed" by an expert reporter, and has availed himself of the opportunity to define his position in reference to General Grant. The Senator "has no doubt that General Grant is an honest man and administers the government the best that he knows how." "He has had the best chance conceivable to do great things," "but he don't know everything, and, unfortunately, he don't know that he don't know it. Now, Zach Taylor," continued the learned Senator, "was not a brilliant man or a statesman, but he knew it and surrounded himself by men who made up his deficiencies." Here, then, the old proverb will apply, "The fool thinketh himself a wise man, but the wise man knoweth himself to be a fool." This, as near as we can make it out, is Sumner's parallel between Grant and Taylor.

It further appears that Mr. Sumner is of the opinion that the St. Domingo annexation treaty, with numerous lots staked off along Samana Bay and marked "Cazeneau" and "Babcock" and "Baez," with one or two particularly large ones marked "Grant," "was a bad business;" that Minister Motley, intensely American and a first-rate diplomat, who, after the fashion of Caleb Cushing, wrote out his own instructions, has been removed on the Senator's account, for that General Grant's "personal feeling is very bitter in that direction." This, too, with Motley's eulogium on Grant embodied in Badeau's Life of the General, and when Secretary Fish jumped at the plan of Motley writing his own instructions. Worst of all evidently in Mr. Sumner's estimation, "Grant's administration seems to go too much by personal preferences." To sum up these views of the disappointed Senator in plain terms, he thinks that General Grant is an honest man, but a fool; that he is doing the best he can, but is doing everything wrong; that he was up to his ears in the St. Domingo speculation; that Motley was recalled because his friend Sumner opposed and defeated the treaty in the Senate, and that General Grant in his appointments prefers his friends to his enemies.

But what does all this amount to? It is but the ringing of the changes in the same old story which self-conceited, soured and disappointed politicians have raised against every President from Washington down. We do not remember that Mr. Sumner had any better opinion of Lincoln in the White House than he has of Grant, and, if we are not mistaken, he was completely taken in at first by Andy Johnson. The Senator's opinions, therefore, of General Grant are of little consequence, especially while "Motley is his only wear." But he takes a very shallow view of that St. Domingo treaty. What did it signify if a few speculators on the ground had staked off certain lots on Samana Bay, marking among them some for General Grant, if you please? What did that bagatelle of an objection amount to when the treaty for some two millions of money would give us a tropical island worth forty North Pole Alaskas? Yet we know that Mr. Sumner warmly supported the Russian treaty, although numerous lobby birds shared at least the two hundred thousand over and above the seven millions in gold paid for Alaska.

Mr. Sumner, however, is not the only wise man of the East or of the West who has discovered that General Grant has no sense and is driving his administration and his party to the dogs. Senator Fenton, since the appointment of honest Tom Murphy as our Collector, is of the same mind as Sumner. We have seen, too, that according to our amiable poets of the *Post* nothing has gone right with General Grant since the appointment of General Sickles to Madrid. Nor have we forgotten the fearful rumpus raised among the Pennsylvania party wirepullers when the kind-hearted Mr. Borie was made Secretary of the Navy. They could not see that the President was in this appointment paying a neat compliment to the Presbyterian Church (Old School) and our American citizens of French descent—killing, you may say, two birds with one stone. As for Carl Schurz, of Missouri, he is of the go-ahead school of George Francis Train, and doubtless thinks that if he is not President he ought to be, and that General Grant was too presuming in acting in his Missouri appointments upon his own judgment. Schurz, after his late services to the Democrats in Missouri, called the other day, it appears, to report progress at the White House, but General Grant was engaged. We infer that Schurz is more concerned about Grant than Grant is about Schurz. Ever since that tremendous retreat of Schurz at Chancellorsville we have thought that in tactics and strategy he is hardly equal to Grant.

Far ahead, however, of all these other Republican free shooters (*Der Freischutz*) is the bold, dashing, and slashing fellow of the Chicago *Tribune*. Convinced, by hook or by crook, that free soil, free speech, a free press and free men are dead issues, and that the time has come for free trade or revenue reform or cheap salt, or something of that sort, he has tried the experiment of moving the Republican party in this direction in a balloon (giving General Grant the cold shoulder), and starting at Chicago. In this enterprise John Wentworth, known as "Long John," standing six feet in his stockings, was brought out as an independent Republican candidate in the Chicago district; but as "Long John" came out short in the election the *Tribune* is tacking about to see how the land lies before heading again for "Cowes and a market." They do things on the inland seas and boundless prairies of the West on a grand style; they nominate Presidents at Chicago and raffle off opera houses there; but the headquarters of the party in power are at Washington, and General Grant is the head of the party and the party newspapers, and the fussy party politicians are the tail of the kite.

So if and lastly, the captain of the ship must be recognized as captain by his crew or the ship will be apt to fall into the hands of the Key West wreckers in attempting to run the Gulf Stream. When there are half a dozen or more would-be captains on board mutiny and confusion follow, and the ship may be easily boarded and captured by the enemy, or all hands with the sinking hulk may be turned adrift. These wrangling and clashing leaders and organs of the Republican party are in a fair way to bring the administration and themselves among the breakers. They would imitate the fool in the fable who killed the goose that laid his golden eggs; they would play their game of Andy Johnson with General Grant, forgetting that in the next Congress Grant, with his veto, will be master of the field. They forget, above all things, that General Grant saved the party in 1868, that he has saved it in 1870, in spite of its feuds and party squabbles, and is the only power that can save it in 1872 against the terrific flying artillery, "big Indians" and mitrailleuses of Tammany Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FERCH BAZAR, FOR THE RELIEF OF the victims of the war in France, to be held at Concert Hall, to begin December the 14th and close on the 24th, Christmas Eve. The following names are those of ladies who take charge of tables at the Bazar, and we beg all who sympathize to send their donations to their following addresses, and not to give to any one unless authorized by a cash book, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary:—

Miss Adele Picot, President	No. 906 Spruce street.
Mrs. A. Picolet, Vice-President	917 Spruce "
Madame P. Jacob, Secretary	935 Spruce "
Madame M. Lardet, Treasurer	113 S. Tenth "
Madame Benjamin Hart	139 N. Twentieth "
Madame Dr. Lippe	1204 Walnut "
Miss E. Brazier	611 South Tenth "
Miss A. LaRoche	1340 Pine "
Miss E. R. Perrot	1309 Horstman "
Madame Z. Jollivet	224 South Ninth "
Mrs. E. Sailes	212 South Ninth "
Mrs. Bezard	214 South Ninth "
Madame Breton	223 South Ninth "
Madame Romain	231 South Ninth "
Madame Monestier	824 Walnut "
Miss M. Aue	1736 Sansom "
Mrs. McGrady	1736 Sansom "
Miss Annie Nevins	912 Spruce "
Miss E. Lejambre	927 Pine "
Misses Laval	708 Pine "
Miss Lizzie Parker	1442 N. Twelfth "
Mrs. S. Fuguet	1134 Spruce "
Mrs. M. Lafitte Johnson	1729 Pine "
Mrs. E. Martine	1346 Spruce "
Mrs. McCauley	611 South Tenth "
Mrs. E. W. Smith	1204 Walnut "
Mrs. E. Feron	1110 Lombard "
Mrs. D'Invilliers	Germantown.
Mrs. Paul Girard	
Mrs. D. Morat	
Mad'lle Frassoni	229 North Broad "

Names of the Committee on Finances—Mrs. D'Invilliers, Mrs. Dr. Lippe, Miss Adele La Roche.

The ladies have concluded to meet on Tuesday morning, November 22, at 12 o'clock, at Madame Jacob's No. 935 Spruce street. 11 21

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf1] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks. Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. Season tickets—Adults, $1; children, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adults, 25c.; children, 15c.. No raffling.

President of the Fair—Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gen. George G. Meade,	Hon. Adolph E. Borie,
Hon. Daniel M. Fox,	Dr. Elwyn, and others.
Gen. G. H. Crosman,	11 18 fmw10t

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with;—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst.

W. L. GILROY,
11 12 12trp Treasurer.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of

W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 823 BAINBRIDGE (late Shippen) Street. Exercises from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. The public cordially invited. Contributions of Food, Clothing, Money, etc., earnestly solicited. 11 19 5t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients!
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuthss

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ A MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS named in an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Market Bank, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 518 WALNUT Street, Room No. 8, when the subscription books will be opened and other measures taken to complete the organization. 11 mwf91 3t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 15 swf

FURS.

1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON,
FURRIER,
No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,

And every known FUR in every variety of style, made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.

SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!

LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!

10 25 tuths2m

LADIES' FUR SACQUES

In Astrakhan, French Seal,
Real Seal, Caraculia and Persianne,
With Muffs and Boas to Match.

A Magnificent Assortment
AT
AGNEW & ENGLISH'S,
No. 839 CHESNUT STREET
AND
No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
11 16 wa1m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright,
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf

GOULD & FISCHER,
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1013 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
THE WASHINGTON BUILDING,
THIRD BELOW WALNUT,

50 feet front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court,

CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT

Adapted for Manufacturing Purposes,
OR FOR AN
Artisan Building.

11 19 2w

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large, substantial Building on the east side of Eighth street, north of Noble street. Lot 90 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Has outlet on Noble street. A desirable location. Terms easy. FOX & BURKART,
11 16 6t* No. 221 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 1215 RACE Street; 12 rooms, two baths; all modern conveniences; new tin roof; lot 20x100.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
11 19stuth3t* No. 206 South FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2p6

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, LILIES, JONQUILS, and other flower roots for out and indoor decoration. Now is the time to plant.
HENRY A. DREER,
11 19 swa3t No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Common Council held an informal meeting yesterday on the Paid Fire Department bill. A number of amendments were made, the most important of which was that the Fire Commissioners are to receive no salary.

—At a meeting of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, A. Y. M., held at Masonic Hall, the following brethren were elected officers to serve for the ensuing year:—Worshipful Master, Bro. W. D. Kendrick; Senior Warden, Joseph S George; Junior Warden, David W. Heppard; Secretary, Thomas S. Woodbury; Treasurer, John Martin.

—In pursuance of a call contained in a printed circular, a number of gentlemen met last evening in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the erection in Fairmount Park of monuments to the memory of the late Matthias W. Baldwin, Esq., and Samuel V. Merrick, Esq. The matter which convened the meeting was talked over in a rather informal way. The virtues of the deceased were mentioned, and their claims to remembrance by posterity asserted, but all definite action relative to the project of erecting the monuments was deferred until Tuesday evening next, when an adjourned meeting will be held.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅝.

—The Legislature of North Carolina organized on Monday.

—Burglars entered the residence of Speaker Blaine, at Washington, early yesterday morning.

—President Grant has finished his forthcoming message, and yesterday it was read in his Cabinet.

—The rights and franchises of the Baltimore City Gaslight Company have been sold to a company of New York capitalists.

—The Northern Transportation Company of New York suspended payment yesterday, with liabilities amounting to $400,000.

—It is reported in San Francisco that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased the rights and franchises of the Central Utah Railway Company.

—Louis E. Granger, formerly Assistant Adjutant-General of Louisiana, was yesterday committed to prison in New York, to await a requisition from Governor Warmouth for forgery.

—The Government is asked by the New York Central Railroad to forego taxes on its dividends to the amount of eleven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE WAR IN FRANCE—MOVEMENTS AND COUNTER MOVEMENTS—POSITION OF THE CONTESTANTS—THE EASTERN QUESTION—ITS PROBABLE SOLUTION—ENGLAND NOT INCLINED TO FIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 22. -(Special to the New York *World*.)—A Berlin despatch of to day says that, according to the latest information received from Versailles, incessant exertions are directed to the formation of a second outer line of investment, to cover the operations of the inner line. The strategy of D'Aurelles is understood at Versailles, and has been met by a counter movement, with its centre at Orleans. D'Aurelles has extended his lines, both north and south, intending to enclose the Germans on both flanks, and the latter have executed similar movements, falling back at the same time towards Paris. D'Aurelles' line is now said to extend from Le Mans through Vendome, Orleans, and Bourges, to Nevers. His main body rests along this line, while it is feared that a large section of his force has passed north towards Evreux. His line also extends from Orleans to Angerville, and in the triangle whereof Vendome, Orleans, and Angerville are the points. The German line extends from Chateaunenf through Chartres and Etampes to Fontainebleau.

The belief in Downing street is that Russia, in deference to the united opinion of the great powers, will withdraw the pretensions advanced by Gortschakoff's note, and express her willingness to refer the question at issue to a conference, which will not be summoned until after the termination of the present war. It is believed in some quarters that Italy will ultimately join Austria and England in resisting Russia.

A Brussels telegram of to-day says that a Paris letter of November 14, which came by balloon, states that the city is quiet and perfect order prevails. The attitude of the population and troops is excellent, and there are ample provisions for three months. There were lately no serious engagements, and nothing has occurred except insignificant cannonades. Great events are expected within a few days.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—(Special to N. Y. *Tribune*.) A St. Petersburg despatch of to-day says that the city government yesterday unanimously and enthusiastically adopted an address of thanks to the Emperor for Gortschakoff's circular.

A Tours despatch of to-day says:—"A despatch from the Army of the Vosges relates that 400 men from the 'Doubs' and other battalions, under Ricciotti Garibaldi, attacked Chatillon, west of Autun, at six this morning. The place was occupied by 750 Prussians, who had expected a reinforcement that day of 1400 men. The enemy was routed, leaving 120 dead, including two colonels and one major. One hundred and sixty prisoners were taken, including ten officers, and munition and baggage wagons were captured. Four French soldiers were killed and twelve wounded."

A correspondent writes from Garibaldi's headquarters, at Autun, on November 18:—The reported quarrel between Garibaldi and the Francs-tireurs is utterly unfounded. Large numbers of the latter throng the headquarters, asking to be placed under the General's son's command, from Marseilles and the departments of the Jura, Saone, and Loire, even faster than equipments can be supplied. The General is in good condition, and the spirits of his men have greatly improved. Difficulties continue to exist between him and the Autun priests, most of whom are either Bonapartists or Prussian spies, but military matters are nevertheless growing daily better.

The Italian battalions are magnificently organized and disciplined. Great activity prevails in various directions. The French jealousy toward Garibaldi is still maintained at Tours and elsewhere, but no longer paralyzes us.

Gortschakoff's answer to Granville left St. Petersburg on Monday by a special messenger. It was not communicated to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, but his despatches intimate that the note is conciliatory in tone. Gortschakoff's circular was a surprise to Bismarck, who is thought to indicate his discontent by the civilities shown to Odo Russell during his journey and on his arrival at Versailles.

LONDON, Nov. 23—(Special to the New York *Herald*).—A telegram, dated November 23, at Vienna, referring to Austria's rejoinder, supposed to be prompted by England, says it is as follows:—Russia's wishes in regard to the Black Sea might have been put forward through diplomatic channels, and possibly acceded to by the great powers concerned, but the arbitrary expression of her will calls for the gravest resistance from all parties.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—The treaty with the South German States, Baden and Hesse, was signed on November 15. It adopts the North German constitution, and a protocol, and makes the following stipulations:—The constitution to go into effect on January 1, 1871, with the introduction of a common budget. The transfer of the postal and telegraph service in Baden, to the Bund, is postponed until January 1, 1872. Baden and Hesse are in no way responsible for the recent loan of the existing Bund. The laws concerning the press and public meetings will be placed within the jurisdiction of the Bund. Hesse will have two more voters in the Bund, and Baden three, making forty-eight in all. In questions affecting only particular States their votes only are to be taken.

A declaration of war can only be made with the assent of the council. Southern Hesse is to return six members and Baden fourteen to the German Diet, and for the arbitrators in the German Diet, it will be necessary to have a majority of three-fourths and not two-thirds, as hitherto.

BERLIN, Nov. 23 -(Special to N. Y. *Tribune*.) —Accounts from headquarters show that the dispositions have been abandoned whereby Frederick Charles was to cross the Loire and march on Bourges, and take the army of the Loire in the rear. All the German forces are now concentrating on Paris, and the investing army is to be covered against all interruption during the actual operations pending, by a military semi-circle from Etampes, Chartres and Dreux to Evreux and Mantes, with Frederick Charles' army heading the line on the south. Gen. Manteuffel on the north and the Duke of Mecklenburg on the western centre.

TOURS, Nov. 22.—A balloon has just brought good news from Paris. The success of the army of the Loire had produced an excellent effect. Dissensions were forgotten, and an amnesty for political offenders had been granted. The people had consented to abandon their eagerness for a sortie, and were resigned to stand on the defensive. There had been no serious fighting and but little cannonading around Paris.

LILLE, Nov. 23.—A Prussian scouting party of sixty Uhlans was attacked near St. Quentin and compelled to fly. A body of Prussian foot, horse, and artillery, 11,000 strong, is advancing on Amiens, supposed to be a portion of Manteuffel's command. Around Paris the circle of investment is enlarging daily, and the chances of resistance and reprisal are increasing. War engines, heretofore untried, are relied upon by the besieged.

GREECE.

From the London Saturday Review.

The statement that Greece has recognized the French republic, while it is rather amusing than important, reminds the careless observer of events that there are other foreign communities besides the belligerents who have engrossed the attention of the world. A much more surprising statement was lately forwarded by telegraph from Florence, to the effect that Greece had concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Turkey. If the report had been but true, it might have been inferred that the Greeks had at last determined to concentrate their undivided efforts on domestic improvement. It is not impossible that such a treaty, and the policy which it would imply, might prove the nearest road to the attainment of their cherished objects. It may or may not be true that the Turks in Europe are dying out; but without an entire change of character they would find it difficult to maintain their position in the immediate neighborhood of a prosperous and well-governed Greek kingdom. The only pursuit in which the Turks naturally equal or excel their rivals is the primitive business of fighting, nor can the Greeks hope to defeat them except with the aid of a protector who would be far more formidable than their ancient enemy. It may be hoped that the supposed treaty is but a symbolical exaggeration of the desire of the present Greek Government to attend to its own affairs. It is believed that the Deligeorgis Ministry is determined, if possible, to suppress the scandal of brigandage. The recent capture of robbers by two well-known and respectable inhabitants of Livadia in the midst of the town has revived the indignation which was caused by the disgraceful tragedy of Marathon. The Government would probably be supported by popular opinion in the construction of roads and in the establishment of an efficient police. The army, which is kept up at great expense in superfluous numbers, is largely employed in the collection of taxes from the comparatively honest part of the population, while the robbers openly defy authority and law. The aid and shelter which are provided for freebooters by the rural inhabitants, in Greece as in other similar countries, are not to be regarded as a proof that their vocation is really popular. It is impossible that shepherds and farmers, unless they are affiliated to the profession, should really wish both to pay a tribute more burdensome than the Government taxes, and to incur occasional danger for the benefit of their rapacious guests. The robbers have destroyed their richest source of profit by deterring travellers from entering the country, and consequently they are reduced to the necessity of extorting ransoms from their own peaceful countrymen.

It is easier to trace the anarchy and poverty of Greece to misgovernment than to remove the causes of corruption and weakness. As there is no aristocracy in the country, the general equality of conditions is properly recognized in the establishment of a large and popular constituency. In accordance with modern constitutional doctrines, the Assembly has the power to make and unmake ministers, and in fact it does nothing else. The prizes of political activity are not intrinsically great, but they are sufficiently valuable to absorb the whole attention of the Deputies. A frequent rotation of office gratifies in turn the ambition of the largest possible number of politicians; and the remainder, if they cannot hope to be Ministers, naturally expect some reward for their support of their respective party leaders. To secure their own seats in the Assembly, the Deputies have to court the most active local partisans, who are themselves in some parts of the country connected with the bandits. As long as a government can retain its position, its power is almost despotic; and the shifting of the majority is determined by causes which have little to do with administrative merit or political honesty. A Minister who earnestly devoted himself to the establishment of internal security would provoke many enemies, and it is not certain that he would be cordially supported by the great mass of the community which would have an interest in the success of his enterprise; yet the experiment may now be tried with exceptional advantage, inasmuch as the mischievous passion for foreign aggrandizement has for the time been effectually discouraged. The main object of the insurrection in Crete was the maintenance in power of a Ministry which flattered the popular weakness. No other petty State can molest and harass a more powerful neighbor with the impunity which is secured to Greece, not merely by the triple Protectorate, but by the sentiment of Europe. The principal danger which was to be apprehended from the irregular encouragement of the Cretan insurgents consisted not so much in the chance of a collision with the Turkish forces as in the increased disorganization of Greece itself. The volunteers who from time to time returned from the island contributed to swell the ranks of brigandage, and to furnish ostensible occupation for the army which would have been but ill prepared to resist a foreign invader. Notwithstanding the repeated and ostensible provocations which were offered to Turkey, the Government never intended to engage in war. No portion of the large sums which were raised on the pretext of national defense was spent in procuring arms or in equipping troops. The rebuke which was addressed to Greece by the Paris Conference was well understood and keenly felt by a quick-witted nation. For the first time in twenty years the sounder part of the community understands the folly of ambitious projects, and the necessity of reforming internal administration.

The highest authorities on questions relating to Greece hold that the people have, even under the present constitution, the means of reforming the flagrant abuses which prevail. Ministers and deputies would not object to consult the public welfare if they found that they were likely to be rewarded by continuance in office, for serving their country. The centralization which exists is both mischievous in itself and inconsistent with national character and tradition. If the Government of Athens employed itself in protecting life and property, and in reducing taxation, as far as possible, parishes and districts would perhaps undertake the construction of roads and other material improvements. Although neither of the two dynasties which Europe has bestowed on Greece has hitherto conferred any considerable benefits on the nation, there is no reason to believe that anything would be gained by the establishment of a republic. A king at the worst either abstains from interference or commits political blunders. His interests is identical with the good of the nation, and he can scarcely be open to a bribe. The highest place in a Greek republic would be the object of more active competition than the post of a Royal Minister, and perhaps it might, as in South America, be sometimes the prize of civil war. It is a redeeming feature in the modern history of Greece that the candidates for power have been Parliamentary intriguers and not military adventurers. The Court corruption which was practised in the time of Otho would probably be revived by a President. The Chamber, if it retained its present power, would require no additional facilities of beneficent legislation; and experience shows that representative systems flourish best in combination with an hereditary Executive. Happily the Greeks themselves have no fancy for changes in the form of government.

Under certain provisions of the Greek Constitution, which seem not to have become operative, the King might exercise a direct power which has not generally been included in modern political systems. His ministers, though they require the support of a Parliamentary majority, are also responsible to the Crown; and the judicious exercise of the prerogative would probably be approved by public opinion. The present king had the disadvantage of ascending the throne in his boyhood, when it was impossible that he should possess any real power. His connection with the Imperial family of Russia may also hamper his independent action; but he is still young enough to vindicate the expediency of an almost accidental selection. He might be pardoned for cherishing the ambition of aggrandizing his kingdom, if only he understood the order and natural succession of measures by which a small State becomes great. A domestic administration which should render Greece a model or a contrast to surrounding States would deserve the pre-eminence which is now prematurely claimed. King Otho, like the ill-judging knight in the story, forgot that it was necessary to draw the sword before he blew the horn. Having done nothing to render his kingdom worthy of an Imperial rank, he weakly and rashly made himself the tool of a foreign power which was not even able to protect him. If King George, now in the early prime of life, were vigorous enough to establish order and prosperity at home, he might calculate on the full acknowledgment of his public services both by the Greeks and by foreigners. The Eastern question would be best solved by the growth of a civilized and independent State which might in due time naturally succeed to the supremacy which may sooner or later pass from the Ottoman Empire. The pretense that Greece is ill-governed because its limits were not originally extended to include Epirus or Crete is transparently frivolous. The Ionian Islands, which were voluntarily annexed to the kingdom by England only a few years ago, have from the time of the transfer steadily declined in social and political condition. The Turkish provinces on the mainland and in the islands which are coveted by ambitious Greek politicians would not admit of equal deterioration, but they would gain nothing by a change of allegiance. It is a significant fact that wealthy and intelligent Greeks prefer Constantinople as a place of residence to Athens.

SCIENCE AND THE CLERGY.

With regard to the question of time, the views of men have changed remarkably in our day and generation; and I must say as regards courage also, and a manful willingness to engage in open contest, with fair weapons, a great change has also occurred. The clergy of England—at all events the clergy of London—have nerve enough to listen to the strongest views which any one among us would care to utter; and they invite, if they do not challenge, men of the most decided opinions to state and stand by those opinions in open court. No theory upsets them. Let the most destructive hypothesis be stated only in the language current among gentlemen, and they look it in the face. They forego alike the thunders of heaven and the terrors of the other place, smiting the theory, if they do not like it, with honest secular strength. In fact, the greatest cowards of the present day are not to be found among the clergy, but within the pale of science itself. Two or three years ago, in an ancient London college—a clerical institution—I heard a very remarkable lecture by a very remarkable man. Three or four hundred clergyman were present at the lecture. The orator began with the civilization of Egypt in the time of Joseph, pointing out that the very perfect organization of the kingdom, and the possession of chariots, in one of which Joseph rode, indicated a long antecedent period of civilization. He then passed on to the mud of the Nile, its rate of augmentation, its present thickness, and the remains of human handiwork found therein; thence to the rocks which bound the Nile valley, which teem with organic remains. Thus, in his own clear and admirable way, he caused the idea of the world's age to expand itself indefinitely before the mind of his audience, and he contrasted this with the age usually assigned to the world. During his discourse he seemed to be swimming against a stream; he manifestly thought that he was opposing general conviction. He expected resistance; so did I. But it was all a mistake; there was no adverse current; no opposing conviction, no resistance, merely here and there a half humorous but unsuccessful attempt to entangle him in his talk. The meeting agreed with all that had been said regarding the antiquity of earth and of its life. They had, indeed, known it all long ago, and they good-humoredly rallied the lecturer for coming among them with so stale a story. It was quite plain that this large body of clergymen, who were, I should say, the finest samples of their class, had entirely given up the ancient landmarks, and transported the conception of life's origin to an indefinitely distant past. In fact, clergymen, if I might be allowed a parenthesis to say so, have as strong a leaning toward scientific truth as other men, only the resistance to this bent—a resistance due to education—is generally stronger in their case than in others. They do not lack the positive element—namely, the love of truth, but the negative element, the fear of error, predominates. Slowness of acceptation, or even hostility, may be thus accounted for.—*Professor Tyndall.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6 56 | MOON SETS..... ...
SUN SETS..... 4 36 | HIGH WATER..... 1 53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, F. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'tr.	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	3
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	7
Dorian	Marseilles	New York	Oct.	14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	15
Alaska	Aspinwall	New York	Nov.	2
Guiding Star	Antwerp	New York	Nov.	3
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	5
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	9
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Nov.	9
Westphalia	Hamburg	New York	Nov.	9
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	11
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Nov.	12
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	12
America	Bremen	New York	Nov.	12
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Nov.	12

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	24
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov.	26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	26
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov.	29
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
India	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	3
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	7
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec.	10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Dec.	10
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Dec.	10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov.	24
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Nov.	26
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Nov.	26
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Nov.	25
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Dec.	1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Margaret, Breusch, Antwerp, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Amelia, Post, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Guina, Dexter, from Boston, in ballast to L Westergaard & Co.

Schr Florence Nowell, Fennimore, 7 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Othello, Matthew, 9 days from Windsor, N.S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 22. — Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Davidson and Lapham, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

P. Robinson, M. F. Hanigan. P. Delamater, J. A. Covill, Martha Lamb, Clayton, Ann McCaffrey, and T. Batchelder, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 22 — A. M. — The pilot-boat Howard reports passed in yesterday, schr Telunah, from Darien, Ga.

In harbor, bark Lebanon, 1 brig, and 20 schrs.

Heavy gale from E. N. E., and increasing.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Austrian, Wylie, from Liverpool, at Portland 21st inst.

Br. steamer Denmark, Andrews, for New York, cleared at Liverpool 19th inst.

Steamer Victor, Gates, for New York, sailed from New Orleans 19th inst.

Steamer Dudley Buck, Travaranius, at St. Thomas 3d inst. from New York, and sailed 4th for Laguayra.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, for New York, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, from New York, at New Orleans 21st inst.

Steamer North America, Slocum, fm Rio Janeiro 26th ult. via Bahia 30th, Pernambuco 2d inst., Para 7th, and St. Thomas 14th, at New York 21st. 7th, spoke steamer Merrimack, from New York, in the Para River.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans 16th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 300 bales upland cotton, 68 do. osnaburgs, 659 bbls. molasses, 712 bundles hides, and 50 pigs. sundries. Passengers:—Pedro Holmes; . Holmes; Thomas Jones; Col. J. G. Gelding and wife; Franco G. del Valle; J. M. Stauffer; James Saunders; and William Schlotmann.

Steamer Centipede, Creighton, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Br. bark Ardour, White, hence, at Stettin 5th inst.

Bark Fury, Wilson, from Malaga, reported for Philadelphia, was spoken 18th inst., lat. 36 30, long. 69 20.

Br. brig Planet, Sheppard, for Delaware Breakwater, cleared at Demerara 3d inst.

Brig Amelia Emma, Carlew, for Delaware Breakwater, with 4500 bags coffee, sailed from Rio Janeiro 9th ult.

Brig Alliston, Sawyer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 18th inst.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Demerara 3d inst.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, hence, at Boston 21st instant.

Brig Gipsey Queen, Dalling, hence, at Marblehead 19th inst.

Br. schr Lottie, White, hence, at St. John, N. B., 19th inst.

Schrs Sinope, Brown, and Clara (Br.), Moller, hence, at St. John, N. B., 21st inst.

Schr Harry White, Hopkins, for Philadelphia via Milk River, sailed from Kingston, Jam., 6th inst.

Schr Ephraim and Anna, for Fall River, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 19th inst.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker Allen, at Bangor 18th inst. from Boston, to load for New Haven.

Schr Elizabeth McGee, Smith, at Bangor 18th inst. from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parson, from Alexandria for Norwich, at New York 21st inst.

Schrs Samuel C. Hart, Kelley, and John H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 20th inst.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Nichols, cleared at Savannah 19th inst., for Newburg, N. Y.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, cleared at Baltimore 21st inst. for Bristol.

Schrs L. A. Danenhower, Miller; Taylor & Mathis, Steelman; and John Sinsman, Adams, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 19th inst.

Schrs R. M. Carlisle, Northrop; A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer; Ann S. Cannon, Cobb; Alabama Vangilder, for Philadelphia; and Mist, Muncy, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 19th inst.

Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, at Providence 20th inst., for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr A. T. Cohn, Cohn, for Philadelphia, s'd from Pawtucket 19th inst.

Schr Louie F. Smith, Crie, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport A. M. 19th inst.

Schrs H. S. Brooks, Lore, and G. W. Hayden, Cain, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Schr Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, from Bridgeport, for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 21st inst.

Schrs George Bent, Smith, hence for Providence, and Julia A. Crawford, Allen, do. for Greenport, passed Hell Gate 21st inst.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Savannah 18th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 50 bales upland cotton, 733 bars iron, 249 bbls. fish guano, and 811 pieces yellow pine lumber.

Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelley; Hattie Page, Haley; E. Bailey, Smith; F. H. Baird, Ireland; J. M. Broomall, Douglass; S. C. Smith, Smith; D. Collins, Collins; J. H. Manning, Grace; J. H. Huddell, Long; A. Pitman, Long; and M. & E. Henderson, Riter, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schrs Helen A. Hoyt, Jones, for New Haven; Decatur, Berry, for Bristol; White Foam, Peterson, for New Haven; Mary Louisa, Parker, for Bridgeport; Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, for Boston; Geo. H. Bent, Smith, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, at New York 21st inst.

Schrs D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston; George D. Hoyt, Nash, and W. C. Atwater, Nash, from Providence; E. F. Meany, Lewis, from Portland, Conn.; and M. E. Simmons, Gandy, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 21st inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer City of Brooklyn, at New York from Liverpool via Queenstown, brought 567 passengers.

Br. brig Nebo, McLeod, fm Baltimore for Arroyo, P. R., before reported at St. Thomas in distress, resumed her voyage 31st ult., having repaired.

N. G. brig N. Struve, Struve, for New York, with hides, etc., which has been lying at Montevideo for some time, ready for sea, but did not sail for fear of French cruisers, has been withdrawn, and her cargo was being transshipped on the 14th ult. to the bark Harrisburg.

The schr Z. L. Adams, formerly of the regular line of Boston packets, sailed from Boston for Indianola on the afternoon of Oct. 20th, calling at Holmes' Hole 21st, and same day, passing through Crooked Island passage A. M. 25th, arriving at Indianola on the morning of the 2d inst., making the passage in a little short of twelve days. She has the reputation of being the fastest sailing vessel upon our coast.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water-pipe on Forty-fifth Street, from Oregon to Transcript and Other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Works be and is hereby authorized to lay water-pipe on the following-named streets:—

Forty-fifth street, from Oregon to Transcript street.

Race street, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth street.

Story street, from Thirty-ninth street to Union street.

Thirty-sixth street, from Powelton avenue to Filbert street.

Rockland street, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street.

Rockland street, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth street.

Hummell street, from Gray's Ferry road to Twenty-ninth street.

Otsego street, from Mifflin street to McKean street.

Huntingdon street, from Front to Filmore street.

Lithgow street, from Susquehanna to Dauphin street.

Mutter street, from Lehigh avenue to Dauphin street.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance Approved May 26, 1865, Entitled "An Ordinance to Carry into Effect an Act of Assembly entitled 'An Act to Promote the more Certain and Equal Assessment of Taxes in Philadelphia.'"

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That so much of section 1 of the ordinance of which this is a supplement as relates to the charge of twenty-five cents for examination of records be and the same is hereby repealed, so far only as to permit owners of property whose deeds are duly registered, attorneys-at-law of the Philadelphia bar, and members of the Conveyancers' Association of the City of Philadelphia, to examine said records free of charge.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870)

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Approve of the Contract for the Erection of an Addition to a School Building on the North Side of Filbert street, West of Twentieth.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the contract dated the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1870, for the erection of an addition to the school building on the north side of Filbert street, west of Twentieth, in the Ninth ward of the city of Philadelphia, for the sum of sixty-seven hundred and seventy-three dollars, made by the city of Philadelphia, of the one part, and William H. Cramer, contractor, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and the surety therefor, Jacob A. Yost, be and the same is also hereby approved.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To approve the Contract of Philip H. Somerset for the Erection of a School Building in the Twentieth Ward, and the Surety Therefor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract dated November 17, A. D. 1870, for the erection of a school edifice on a lot of ground on the east side of Eleventh street, below Thompson street, in the Twentieth ward of the city of Philadelphia, for the sum of eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars, made by the city of Philadelphia, of the one part, and Philip H. Somerset, contractor, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and Michael Eret, Jr., the surety therefor, be and the same is also approved.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GLOVES.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthsstfr

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
6 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

POMONA NURSERY.—200,000 TWO YEAR OLD ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, other Trees and Plants. Send stamp for catalogue of 56 pages—it tells what and how to plant for *profit*. WM. PARRY,
11 11 fmwdt Cinnaminson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
Of the season of
ENGLISH GRAND OPERA.
Last time, positively, of Balfe's favorite
Miss Hersee, } Bohemian Girl. {Mr. Drayton,
Miss Goodwin, } Bohemian Girl. {Mr. Seguin.
Mr. Bowler, } Bohemian Girl. {Mr. Chatterton.
Forming an excellent cast.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING,
Thanksgiving Day Performance of
MARTHA,
with its favorite cast, and the
GREAT ENGLISH FAIR SCENE.
FRIDAY, in consequence of the disappointment occasioned to so many by the rain of last evening,
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
Will be repeated.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
SATURDAY NIGHT—MARITANA.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 23,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
Sixth Week and Last Night but Nine of
MR. CLARKE'S ENGAGEMENT.
Last time of Sterling Coyne's comedy entitled
A WIDOW HUNT.
Major De Boots.....Mr. J. S. Clarke
And last time of the comic drama of
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles.....Mr. J. S. Clarke
THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
THE FLYING SCUD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
DOUBLE BILL—COMEDY AND DRAMA.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, November 23,
THE LOVE CHASE.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS CONSTANCE,
aided by the full Company, after which the exciting Drama of
16-STRING JACK.
Thanksgiving Matinee—ROSEDALE.
Thanksgiving Night—ROSEDALE.
Friday—THE JEALOUS WIFE.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
MRS. JAMES A. OATES'
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
in the great Parisian sensation of
LITTLE FAUST.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
TWO PERFORMANCES.
FRIDAY EVENING—BENEFIT OF MRS. OATES.
Prices 25, 50, and 75 cents. Reserved seats extra.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. 11 21 tf

A PERFORMANCE, CONSISTING OF A French and an English play, in aid of the victims of the war in France, will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, December 2, at the AMATEUR DRAWING ROOM, SEVENTEENTH Street.
Application for tickets to be made at Chegaray Institute, No. 1527 Spruce street, to Madame D'Hervilly, delegate of the New York bazaar for the Relief of the Sufferers by the War in France. 11 17 6t4

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.
MATINEES
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.
CARL SENTZ, Conductor. A. G. EMERICK, Manager. Tickets, 50 cents. Package of four, $1. At the office of the Germania Orchestra, North's Music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the door. 11 8

CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
ADAM FOREPAUGH'S
GRAND MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST COMBINATION SHOW IN THE WORLD.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON THANKSGIVING DAY.
Remember—POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 1 and 7 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years of age, 25 cents. 11 21 6t

MRS. WARNER'S GREAT CHAMPION CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.—Unprecedented Success of the Great Equestrian and Wonderful Feats of Harry Wilby Cooke, Charles Henry Cooke, Emilie Henrietta Cooke, and a Gigantic Combination. 11 23 3t
Admission, 25 cents; Children under 14, 15 cents. Reserved Chairs, 25 cents. Performances every Evening at 8, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon at

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1870.

☞ To-morrow being set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania as a day for Thanksgiving, no paper will be issued from the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

OUR ROVING DIPLOMATIST.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD has undertaken, since the termination of his long official career at the close of Andrew Johnson's administration, a series of remarkable journeys; and of all the voyages round the world his promises to be the most memorable, if not the most important. Departing from the usual line of travel, he sets his face westward, instead of wending his way across the Atlantic to the attractive capitals of Europe. The first point to which he directed his wandering footsteps was Alaska, a selection probably due to his anxiety to see with his own eye what sort of a bargain he had made in purchasing that bleak region from Russia. Mexico, a country which had been the object of a great deal of his diplomatic solicitude, and which he had materially benefitted by his vigorous protests against French intervention, was next visited; and now, after a brief interval of rest at his own home in New York, and after a series of journeyings along our Pacific seaboard, he has commenced his travels in far distant Asia. A short time since he was presented to the Mikado of Japan, being the first unofficial foreigner who had enjoyed that honor; and he has since gone to Pekin to bask in the sunlight of the countenance of the Emperor of the Flowery Kingdom, from which point he will proceed to Calcutta, Bombay, and the Persian Gulf.

Whatever may be the motive of Secretary Seward in this extraordinary journey (and we suspect that there is intermingled with it a desire to enjoy abroad the adulation which in the present state of politics is denied to him at home), he deserves credit for undertaking such a thorough inspection of both fronts of the mighty Pacific. This country is practically the only one which faces both the great oceans of the world; and the rapidity of the future development of our resources can be greatly increased by the complete utilization of this extraordinary advantage.

Mr. Seward has already done much, as a diplomatist and statesman, to facilitate free intercourse between Asia and America and to realize the dream of Columbus, and he will probably gather up, by personal observation during his present trip, many facts bearing upon this important subject which will prove useful to his countrymen, and enable him to establish enduring fame by the magnitude of his services in fostering American commerce on the Pacific.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

AN informal meeting of Common Council was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the Paid Fire Department bill, and several alterations were made, all of which seem to be judicious. The most important of these makes the commissioners unsalaried officers. How this will work in practice we cannot undertake to say; but in some other cities the fire commissioners serve without pay, and it is worth while for us to try the experiment to see if the same thing cannot be done here. The men who would make the best commissioners would be the last ones to be tempted by the salaries allowed under the original draft of the bill, and there are very many of our most public-spirited citizens who would be more likely to accept offices which were worth nothing in a pecuniary sense than those to which such salaries as those originally named for the fire commissioners were attached. If it is found in practice that the best men for the position cannot be obtained, and that it will be of any benefit to the Fire Department to pay the commissioners, it will be easy to take action in the matter hereafter. Another judicious amendment was in the reduction of the Chief Engineer's salary from $3000 to $2500, and in the increase of the Assistant Engineers' from $1000 to $1200. A very excellent provision was also made to the effect that no person holding office of any kind under the United States, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or the city of Philadelphia shall be eligible to election or appointment to any office created by the bill.

As we said last week, the Paid Fire Department bill is a very good one in its main features, and it ought to pass without serious opposition at the meeting of Councils to be held this afternoon. There may be minor defects in it, but there are none of such serious importance as to interfere materially with the efficiency of the department, and it will be easy to correct them hereafter as they show themselves. Public opinion demands that the old volunteer system of extinguishing fires shall be done away with at once and forever, and, as was shown by the communications sent to Councils last week by the United States and Diligent Companies, the better class of firemen see clearly that the time has come for a radical change, and that a paid department is the only remedy for existing evils. Ruffianism has got the upper hand of the volunteer system, and as there is only one way in which a reform can be brought about, the sooner it is adopted the better it will be for all parties concerned.

THE Democrats who have dabbled most actively in the business of antagonizing the Republican policy in reference to the colored race have adopted two opposite lines of argument, each of which proved the absurdity of the other, while now the census shows both to have been unfounded. On the one hand they said that the negroes, after losing the fostering care of slave-owners, would speedily be extinguished; and on the other that they would become the dominant race, and not only overrule the white men at the polls, but subject them to ruinous industrial competition. The census of the colored population of 200 counties in various Southern States and in the District of Columbia shows that while they have declined in numbers in some localities, on account of disturbances arising out of the war, they have rapidly increased in other sections, and the aggregate in the district named is 769,363 in 1870 as against 696,906 in 1860, so that there has been neither an extraordinary increase on the one hand nor a diminution on the other; and both the Democratic bugbears are substantially exploded by these figures.

IT SEEMS that the Mexican Congress, in discussing the free-zone question, were not satisfied with perpetuating and extending a policy highly injurious to the United States, but that they wished to insult as well as to injure us, and to "express their defiance to the Yankee Government." Mexico is a very insignificant foe, but it is scarcely safe for her to presume too much upon her insignificance. Much of her frontier territory is too barren to be worth capturing, but if she is determined to use it as the stamping ground of smugglers, our Government may be forced to break up this system of robbery in a very summary way. We are nearly ready, for reasons independent of this new provocation to digest another portion of the territory from which we have already carved such large slices as Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, and if the greasers grow impertinent their "free zone" may soon furnish us with another meal.

MR. ODO RUSSELL, who has been figuring quite prominently for some days past in the cable telegrams from Europe as a special envoy from the British Government to the Prussian Court at Versailles, belongs to one of the most aristocratic families of England. He is the younger son of the late Lord William Russell, by the daughter of the Marquis of Hastings, formerly Governor-General of India, and more famous as Earl of Moira. At the death of the present Duke of Bedford, who is unmarried, her son Mr. Hastings Russell, elder brother of Mr. Odo Russell, will succeed to the dukedom and immense estates worth upwards of $750,000 a year. Until within a few months Mr. Odo Russell had for some years been filling the delicate and difficult post of diplomatic agent of the British Government at Rome, where England had no regularly accredited representative, and in this capacity is understood to have given great satisfaction. He married a daughter of the late Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon, and this grand alliance has contributed materially to his rapid promotion. In August last he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and it is in this capacity that he has been despatched by Earl Granville, the Foreign Secretary, on a special diplomatic mission to the perambulating court of King William. After many delays in his journey, Mr. Russell reached Versailles on the evening of the 20th, and was at once received with marked attention by Count Bismarck. The object of Mr. Russell's special mission is undertood to be to demand from Count Bismarck a straightforward answer to the question as to whether or not Prussia would acquiesce at once and unconditionally in the rejection of Russia's pretensions in the Black Sea question. It was reported a day or two ago that Count Bismarck had denied to Mr. Russell that Prussia had any understanding with Russia on the question at issue, but the report was unfounded, and the result of Mr. Russell's mission is yet in doubt.

NOTICES.

PROTECTION
TO
BUYERS OF CLOTHING.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.,
WILL SELL LOWER
THAN ANY ONE ELSE.
OR
WILL REFUND THE MONEY
AND
TAKE BACK THE GOODS
IF
DISSATISFIED.
CALL AND SEE BEFORE PURCHASING.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, recently closed, is said to have been the finest and most successful exhibitions of the kind ever held in this country.

We are much gratified at being able to announce the fact that a prominent Philadelphia concern *stands at the head of the list of awards* in the Sewing-machine Department, receiving the GOLD MEDAL for the Machine. This is another flattering recognition of the superior skill and ingenuity of our Philadelphia mechanics. A well-merited compliment, as all must admit who are acquainted with the high character of their workmanship.

We extract the following from the report of the judges:—"*The sewing-machine that exhibits the greatest novelty, advancement, and improvement; does the greatest variety of useful work, equal in construction, workmanship, and design to any and* ALL *others on exhibition, is the* AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING-MACHINE."

The office and salesrooms of the Company manufacturing this splendid machine are at No. 1318 CHESNUT Street. *All should see it.* See advertisement in another column.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE consumes less coal, gives more hot air, requires less attention, and in every respect is superior to any hot-air furnace in the country. Call and examine at the warerooms of
JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL HOT-AIR COOKING RANGE.—Fifteen hundred references for this celebrated Range that it will do more cooking and baking, heat more warm water, and heat three large rooms in the coldest weather, with less coal than any range in the market.
JOHN S. CLARK,
No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER.—Twenty men are now employed in putting up these great fuel-saving base burners, which are the only Hot-air Fire-place Heaters in the market. Two thousand testimonials can be shown in favor of this heater. Do not fail to call at the warerooms of the manufacturer.
JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

No. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

NICKEL-PLATED SPOONS, KNIVES, AND FORKS require no scouring. Boiled eggs nor citric, malic, or any of the vegetable acids affect them. Always bright and clean, they are invaluable.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, corner of WALNUT and NINETEENTH Streets.—Services To-morrow (Thanksgiving Day) at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., WILL preach to-morrow, Thanksgiving Day, in the Church TENTH and FILBERT Streets, this congregation uniting with that of the Central Presbyterian Church.

☞ THANKSGIVING DAY.—THE SYNAGOGUE in SEVENTH Street, above Arch, will be open for Divine service at 10½ o'clock on Thursday morning. An address will be delivered by Rev. S. MORAIS, minister of the congregation.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above GREEN.—Thanksgiving service to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10½ A. M., by Pastor, Rev. B. L. AGNEW. A welcome to all.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Street. Thanksgiving Day. Sermon by Rev. J. W. CUSTIS, Pastor of Spruce Street Baptist Church, which church unites with Beth-Eden in the services of this day.

☞ THANKSGIVING SERVICE—REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach a Thanksgiving sermon, in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Cordial welcome to all.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow, Thanksgiving Day, at 11 A. M. Subject—The privileges and the perils of our free institutions. Strangers welcome.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Appropriate services will be held on Thanksgiving Day, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely. Thanksgiving sermon by Rev. WM. P. BREED, D.D. Strangers welcome.

☞ A SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING AND Sacred Song will be held in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut west of Eighteenth, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, when Rev. G. A. PELTZ will preach, and appropriate pieces will be sung by the young people's choir of the church.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. J. P. CONKEY, pastor.—A Union Thanksgiving service of the Cedar Street, German Street, Mariner's, Fourth and Sixth Presbyterian Churches will be held in the Church, Spruce below Sixth street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. EMMERSON, Dr. PARSONS, and Dr. RICE. Appropriate music by the choir.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ALMERIA GRAPES

In the finest order, 35 cents per pound, or 3 pounds for $1·00.

Also, a large assortment of the finest quality of Fruits, Nuts, etc.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstuth4p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Now offer their entire importation of
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES
For the Holidays.

These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in

Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,
ETC. ETC.,

And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their

Marble Store,
No. 902 CHESNUT St.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
11 22 tf4p

AMUSEMENTS.

(*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MADLLE CHRISTINA NILSSON
IN CONCERT AND ORATORIO.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing that MADLLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will, prior to her departure for the West, appear in
ONE GRAND CONCERT,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8,
AND ONE GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock,
on which occasion MADLLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will appear, for the first time in Philadelphia, in Handel's Grand Sacred Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
AND IN ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock.
MADLLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will, on this occasion, be assisted by the following unrivalled combination of artists:—
Mme. MOZART, Soprano, Miss CARY, Contralto,
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Tenor, Mr. SIMPSON, Tenor,
Sig. VERGER, Baritone, Mr. WHITNEY, Basso,
Mr. H. VIEUXTEMPS, the renowned Violinist.
Arrangements have been made with the
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
under the Conductorship of.....Mr. L. ENGELKE.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
will be under the direction of
MESSRS. MARETZEK AND ENGELKE.
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. BOSONI.
The sale of seats for the season will commence on SATURDAY, November 26, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Messrs. F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 11 23 tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

THANKSGIVING.

The public have occasion to be
THANKFUL
For the great opportunities now presented for obtaining at the
GREAT BROWN HALL
The finest assortment of Rich Winter Clothes ever offered at the most wonderfully low prices.
Thankful for Fine Materials.
Thankful for New Styles.
Thankful for Great Reduction in Price.
Thankful for Beautiful Fits.
Thankful for Tasteful Patterns.
Thankful for Novel Designs.
Thankful for Stout Fabrics.
Thankful for Lowest Prices.
We are closing off the Winter Stock. You can save the price of a fine
TURKEY
By buying your Winter Suit at the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

MILITARY
AND
NAVAL
UNIFORMS
Made in Elegant Style.

UNDOUBTEDLY
THE
Cheapest Clothing in the City.
ALL-WOOL SUITS to Measure.....$13·00
CHEVIOT SUITS to Measure.....15·00
BANNOCKBURN SUITS to Measure..18·00
STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED, OR NO SALE.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
9 17 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 50 cents.
JOHN LINERD,
6 29 wsm 3m5p No. 921 SPRUCE Street.

BLACK SILKS.

Soon after the commencement of the war the entire stock of Black Silks in Lyons was sold to English and American buyers to remove them from danger. This stock comprised all qualities—more bad than good—goods made to feel heavy, but, though sightly, composed of poor material, which will affect the wear and beauty of the silk. Large quantities are in this country and are being sold extensively. We, with our old connections and knowledge of the best manufacturers, have been able to supply ourselves with the VERY BEST MAKES KNOWN and TRIED for Twenty Years, and offer them to our customers at prices less than last year's, and less than we have reason to believe they will be after the present season.

DRAP IMPERIAL.

We take pleasure in calling attention to one case of these beautiful goods, in all the new dark shades, which we shall open on Monday, November 14. Among the novelties in our importation of DRESS GOODS this season this fabric, for Walking Costume, has deservedly taken a high place in the estimation of our customers, and we would solicit an early inspection. We may remark that while there is a probability of a superabundance in common textures this season, of really new and choice French goods the market will soon be bare.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
1412 AND 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS
28-INCH, FROM $10 TO $18.
32-INCH, FROM $16 TO $20.
Black Velvets for Trimming.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
9 24 stuth4p8m PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street
9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

BLANKETS.
A SPLENDID LINE OF BLANKETS FOR FAMILY USE,
Comprising all the most desirable makes, which have been bought at a reduction, and will be sold cheap.
On hand, a lot of 11-4 WHITE BLANKETS, slightly imperfect, at $3·50 per pair.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
11 23 3t Above Willow.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Evening Silks,
New Dress Goods.
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
VELVETEENS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
All of which will be sold at the
Lowest Market Prices. [9 5 mwf3m4p

FURS! FURS! FURS!
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of FANCY FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best
Siberian Squirrel Sets from.....$5·00 to $8·00
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia,
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, etc., on Commission. Dealers in Gold and Silver. Railroad Securities Negotiated. Particular attention given to the Negotiation of Commercial Paper and Time Loans on Collateral Security.
Interest allowed on Deposits. 11 23 wsm

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Marriage of Figaro" by the English Troupe.

The furious rain-storm caused the finest work in the *repertoire* of the company now performing at the Academy of Music to be sung last evening to the smallest audience of the season. Those who did attend, however, enjoyed a rare treat, for the music of *The Marriage of Figaro* is so purely delicious that it would be a pleasure to hear it even if not rendered by the most thoroughly competent artists. The performance at the Academy last evening, however, was up to a high rank of excellence, as was to be expected, for the leading characters were sustained by the same singers as last season, with the exception that Mrs. Bernard personated "Susanna" instead of M'me Rosa, and Mr. Bowler "Don Basilio" instead of Mr. Nordblom. Mrs. Bernard made a very excellent representative of "Susanna," and in the beautiful "Letter Duet" especially she sang with much expression. Miss Hersee, as the "Countess," acted and sang charmingly, and Mrs. Seguin, as the page "Cherubino," filled the ideal of the character completely. Mr. Laurence as "Count Almaviva," Mr. Campbell as "Figaro," and the other performers acquitted themselves creditably, and as the choruses were well sung and the orchestration unusually good the entertainment was one worth braving the rain storm to witness.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *The Bohemian Girl* will be given for the last time this evening. *Martha* will be performed to-morrow (Thanksgiving Day), and on Friday *The Marriage of Figaro* will be repeated for the accommodation of those who were unable to attend last evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will this evening personate "Major Wellington de Boots" and "Toodles."

A Thanksgiving Day Matinee will be given to-morrow, when *The Flying Scud* will be performed. To-morrow evening Mr. Clarke will appear as "Asa Trenchard," in *Our American Cousin*.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Little Faust* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow being Thanksgiving day, performances will be given both afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH Knowles' comedy of *The Love Chase*, with Mrs. Drew as "Constance," will be represented this evening. The performance will conclude with the drama of *Sixteen-String Jack*.

A matinee performance of *Rosedale* will be given to-morrow, and the same piece will be repeated in the evening.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. An extra Thanksgiving Day performance is announced for to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety programme will be presented this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

A Thanksgiving Day matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Buildings this evening. Two performances are announced for to-morrow.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

MR. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS is now in full operation at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, having opened for the winter season. The company is large and efficient, and contains a number of the most talented equestrians and acrobats in the profession. Performances will be given every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. To-morrow being Thanksgiving day, there will be a matinee, when an extra programme of attractions will be offered.

CITY ITEMS.

FROM THE BASEMENT
From the Basement
To the Roof,
To the Roof,
Filled with Clothing
Filled with Clothing
Of Every Description,
Of Every Description,
At the Lowest Prices,
At the Lowest Prices,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

LABOR.—Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers, and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

CERTIFICATE OF AN EMINENT CHEMIST.—I have made a careful chemical analysis of the SOZODONT, from an impartial sample purchased by me personally from a leading drug house of this city, but nothing of an injurious or objectionable character has been found in its composition.
JAMES G. POHLE, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist, No. 459 Broadway, New York,
Late Dr. James R. Chilton & Co.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

NEVER FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

SUITS OF ROOMS are a favorite method of hotel life. The AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, has a large number of such, which may be secured by post or telegraph, by families travelling.

IRISH MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful and true.

MARRIED.

FARLEY—GOFF.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. W. Shadrach, of Altoona, ROBERT H. FARLEY to Miss CLARA GOFF, both of this city.

RISLEY—FALLER.—On the 15th instant, by Rev. Mr. Schnell, Mr. G. F. RISLEY, of this city, to Miss AURELIA FALLER, of Milwaukee.

WEAVER—RISDON.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on the 22d of November, by the Rev. Charles M. Perkins, JOHN H. WEAVER and EMMA M., daughter of the late Isaac N. Risdon.

DIED.

JOHNSTON.—On the 19th instant, GEORGE J. JOHNSTON, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Ringgold Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 417 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

KENT.—On the 20th instant, RICHARD KENT, aged 33 years.

His relatives and friends, Cadwalader Lodge, No. 353, I. O. of O. F., and Chippewa Tribe, No. 51, Imp. O. of R. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets, above Federal street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

KENNEDY.—On the 22d instant, HUGH KENNEDY, JR., in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Phœnix Lodge, No. 130, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 246 North Second street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.
Addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,
President Y. M. C. A., New York.
H. THAINE MILLER, Esq.,
Of Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.
Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR,
Of Holy Trinity P. E. Church, Philadelphia.
And others.
Choice selections of music by Carl Sentz's Germania Orchestra, commencing at 7 o'clock. Congregational Singing under direction of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE.
Exercises to commence punctually at 7½ o'clock P. M.
TO DEFRAY EXPENSES, Tickets with Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony will be sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each, and are for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.
Reserved Seats in Family Circle and admission tickets to all parts of the house can be obtained FREE by members and others on and after Friday morning, at the Hall of the Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 11 22 4t

☞ UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—THE congregations of the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, the TABERNACLE METHODIST CHURCH, the LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, and the MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, will unite with the congregation of the OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the edifice corner of BROAD and OXFORD Streets, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.
Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., will preach the sermon.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1870.
THURSDAY, the 24th inst. (Thanksgiving), this office will close at 10:30 A. M. The early Morning delivery and collection will be made. An Afternoon collection will be made at 4 o'clock.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

☞ A THANKSGIVING ANNOUNCEMENT—The new discovery of taking LETTER PRESS COPIES from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ JOHN S PARHAWK,
MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 409 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 9 3 wsa 6m

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LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t

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READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
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One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

Thanksgiving Day Excursion
TO
FAIRMOUNT PARK.

For the accommodation of parties wishing to visit Fairmount Park to witness the GRAND MILITARY REVIEW to take place at that point, the following EXCURSION TRAINS will be run by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Leave Depot, cor. Thirty-first and Market streets, West Philadelphia:—		Returning, leave Hestonville and Mantua:—	
7:00	A. M.	11:30	A. M.
9:30	"	12:40	P. M.
10:00	"	1:30	"
11:00	"	2:30	"
12:00	Noon.	3:10	"
1:00	P. M.	4:30	"
2:00	"	6:15	"
3:00	"		
4:00	"		

FARE—TEN CENTS.

Excursion Tickets, to go and return, FIFTEEN CENTS, for sale at the Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent.
H. W. GWINNER,
11 General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
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CONTENTS.

I. A ROVING COMMISSION.
II. THE APPIAN WAY: A Poem. By T. Buchanan Read.
III. LOUIE: A Tale. By Harriet Prescott Spofford.
IV. FLORIDA; HOW TO GO AND WHERE TO STAY.
V. THE REAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. By Edward A. Pollard.
VI. CHIT-CHAT FROM ANDALUSIA. By Florence Marryat.
VII. IRENE: A Tale. Part III.
VIII. TO-DAY: A Poem.
IX. THE GEYSERS OF CALIFORNIA.
X. GACOETHES SCRIBENDI, AND WHAT CAME OF IT: A Tale. By P. Thorne.
XI. EXPANSION OR CONTRACTION? By Hon. Amasa Walker.
XII. SIR HARRY HOTSPUR OF HUMBLETHWAITE: A Novel. Part VII. By Anthony Trollope.
XIII. A VISION OF THE HOUR: A Poem. By Lucy Hamilton Hooper.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.—Parisians—The late L. M. Gottschalk—A Letter from Ouida, etc.
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.—Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations—Life and Times of David Zeisberger, etc.

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With the Part for January, *Lippincott's Magazine* will commence its Seventh Volume. Whatever has hitherto recommended it to public favor will be continued, with such improvements as experience has suggested.

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ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,
DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER
Is now fast approaching completion. The price for the entire work, unbound, will still remain for a limited time as originally announced, namely, $25. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the original work about 200 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who purchase or subscribe NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE, otherwise they will be obliged to pay for the same. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone—and being the latest and begun and completed within the short space of two years—not drawing through an unlimited number of years, as has always heretofore been the case with works of this magnitude—it must necessarily be by far the newest in point of information, as, for example, the article Napoleon is brought down to his surrender, Prussia to the present war, etc.—and the populations are given either in accordance with recent State Census or that of the General Census of this year, or from other reliable information, and every pains taken to make the information given new and accurate.
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MERCANTILE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
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WOOL AND COTTON
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
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Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
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No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Marriage of Figaro" by the English Troupe.

The furious rain-storm caused the finest work in the *repertoire* of the company now performing at the Academy of Music to be sung last evening to the smallest audience of the season. Those who did attend, however, enjoyed a rare treat, for the music of *The Marriage of Figaro* is so purely delicious that it would be a pleasure to hear it even if not rendered by the most thoroughly competent artists. The performance at the Academy last evening, however, was up to a high rank of excellence, as was to be expected, for the leading characters were sustained by the same singers as last season, with the exception that Mrs. Bernard personated "Susanna" instead of M'me Rosa, and Mr. Bowler "Don Basilio" instead of Mr. Nordblom. Mrs. Bernard made a very excellent representative of "Susanna," and in the beautiful "Letter Duet" especially she sang with much expression. Miss Hersee, as the "Countess," acted and sang charmingly, and Mrs. Seguin, as the page "Cherubino," filled the ideal of the character completely. Mr. Laurence as "Count Almaviva," Mr. Campbell as "Figaro," and the other performers acquitted themselves creditably, and as the choruses were well sung and the orchestration unusually good the entertainment was one worth braving the rain storm to witness.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *The Bohemian Girl* will be given for the last time this evening. *Martha* will be performed to-morrow (Thanksgiving Day), and on Friday *The Marriage of Figaro* will be repeated for the accommodation of those who were unable to attend last evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. S. Clarke will this evening personate "Major Wellington de Boots" and "Toodles."

A Thanksgiving Day Matinee will be given to-morrow, when *The Flying Scud* will be performed. To-morrow evening Mr. Clarke will appear as "Asa Trenchard," in *Our American Cousin*.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Little Faust* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow being Thanksgiving day, performances will be given both afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH Knowles' comedy of *The Love Chase*, with Mrs. Drew as "Constance," will be represented this evening. The performance will conclude with the drama of *Sixteen-String Jack*.

A matinee performance of *Rosedale* will be given to-morrow, and the same piece will be repeated in the evening.

ADAM FORREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets. An extra Thanksgiving Day performance is announced for to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety programme will be presented this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

A Thanksgiving Day matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an interesting variety of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Buildings this evening. Two performances are announced for to-morrow.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

MR. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS is now in full operation at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, having opened for the winter season. The company is large and efficient, and contains a number of the most talented equestrians and acrobats in the profession. Performances will be given every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. To-morrow being Thanksgiving day, there will be a matinee, when an extra programme of attractions will be offered.

CITY ITEMS.

FROM THE BASEMENT
From the Basement
To the Roof,
To the Roof,
Filled with Clothing
Filled with Clothing
Of Every Description,
Of Every Description,
At the Lowest Prices,
At the Lowest Prices,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

LABOR.—Labor is capital. Bestow good health upon a man, so that he can labor every six out of seven days, and no matter how poor he may have been at the commencement of life's great race, he will be certain to accumulate a fortune, provided he takes care of his earnings. PLANTATION BITTERS is certain to make the weak ones strong, and to preserve the health of the healthy. From four to six hours is considered the ordinary limit for brain work. At the expiration of this time the phosphorus is carried off, and the man becomes irritable and nervous. If he is poor, and continues on at his task, as most of poor doctors, lawyers, and editors do, he will be certain to shorten his days and fill an untimely grave, as did Sir Walter Scott, unless he uses Plantation Bitters, which speedily restores his vital energy, repairs his indigestion, and corrects the sluggish circulation of his blood.

CERTIFICATE OF AN EMINENT CHEMIST.—I have made a careful chemical analysis of the SOZODONT, from an impartial sample purchased by me personally from a leading drug house of this city, but nothing of an injurious or objectionable character has been found in its composition.
JAMES G. POHLE, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist, No. 499 Broadway, New York,
Late Dr. James R. Chilton & Co.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

NEVER FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

SUITS OF ROOMS are a favorite method of hotel life. The AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, has a large number of such, which may be secured by post or telegraph, by families travelling.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," useful and true.

MARRIED.

FARLEY—GOFF.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. W. Shadrach, of Altoona, ROBERT H. FARLEY to Miss CLARA GOFF, both of this city.

RISLEY—FALLER.—On the 16th instant, by Rev. Mr. Schnell, Mr. G. F. RISLEY, of this city, to Miss AURELIA FALLER, of Milwaukee.

WEAVER—RISDON.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on the 22d of November, by the Rev. Charles M. Perkins, JOHN H. WEAVER and EMMA M., daughter of the late Isaac N. Risdon.

DIED.

JOHNSTON.—On the 19th instant, GEORGE J. JOHNSTON, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Ringgold Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 417 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery. 6§

KENT.—On the 20th instant, RICHARD KENT, aged 33 years.

His relatives and friends, Cadwalader Lodge, No. 353, I. O. of O. F., and Chippewa Tribe, No. 51, Imp. O. of R. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets, above Federal street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

KENNEDY.—On the 23d instant, HUGH KENNEDY, Jr., in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Phœnix Lodge, No. 130, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 246 North Second street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.
Addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,
President Y. M. C. A., New York.
H. THAINE MILLER, Esq.,
Of Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.
Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR,
Of Holy Trinity P. E. Church, Philadelphia.
And others.
Choice selections of music by Carl Sentz's Germania Orchestra, commencing at 7 o'clock. Congregational Singing under direction of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE.
Exercises to commence punctually at 7½ o'clock P. M.
TO DEFRAY EXPENSES, Tickets with Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony will be sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each, and are for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.
Reserved Seats in Family Circle and admission tickets to all parts of the house can be obtained FREE by members and others on and after Friday morning, at the Hall of the Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 11 22 4t

☞ UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—THE congregations of the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, the TABERNACLE METHODIST CHURCH, the LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, and the MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, will unite with the congregation of the OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in the edifice corner of BROAD and OXFORD Streets, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.
Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., will preach the sermon.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1870.
THURSDAY, the 24th inst. (Thanksgiving), this office will close at 10:30 A. M. The early Morning delivery and collection will be made. An Afternoon collection will be made at 4 o'clock.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

☞ A THANKSGIVING ANNOUNCEMENT—The new discovery of taking LETTER PRESS COPIES from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK,
MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 wsm 6m

LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

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READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

Thanksgiving Day Excursion
TO
FAIRMOUNT PARK.

For the accommodation of parties wishing to visit Fairmount Park to witness the GRAND MILITARY REVIEW to take place at that point, the following EXCURSION TRAINS will be run by the
Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Leave Depot, cor. Thirty-first and Market streets, West Philadelphia:—	Returning, leave Hestonville and Mantua:—
7:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
9:30 "	12:40 P. M.
10 00 "	1:30 "
11:00 "	2:30 "
12 00 Noon.	3:10 "
1:00 P. M.	4:30 "
2:00 "	6:15 "
3:00 "	
4:00 "	

FARE—TEN CENTS.

Excursion Tickets, to go and return, FIFTEEN CENTS, for sale at the Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent.
H. W. GWINNER,
1t General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER.
WITH A FINE FULL-PAGE ENGRAVING.

CONTENTS.

I. A ROVING COMMISSION.
II. THE APPIAN WAY: A Poem. By T. Buchanan Read.
III. LOUIE: A Tale. By Harriet Prescott Spofford.
IV. FLORIDA; HOW TO GO AND WHERE TO STAY.
V. THE REAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. By Edward A. Pollard.
VI. CHIT-CHAT FROM ANDALUSIA. By Florence Marryat.
VII. IRENE: A Tale. Part III.
VIII. TO-DAY: A Poem.
IX. THE GEYSERS OF CALIFORNIA.
X. CACOETHES SCRIBENDI, AND WHAT CAME OF IT: A Tale. By P. Thorne.
XI. EXPANSION OR CONTRACTION? By Hon. Amasa Walker.
XII. SIR HARRY HOTSPUR OF HUMBLETHWAITE: A Novel. Part VII. By Anthony Trollope.
XIII. A VISION OF THE HOUR: A Poem. By Lucy Hamilton Hooper.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.—Parisians—The late L. M. Gottschalk—A Letter from Ouida, etc.
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.—Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations—Life and Times of David Zeisberger, etc.

For sale at all the Book and News Stores.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

With the Part for January, *Lippincott's Magazine* will commence its Seventh Volume. Whatever has hitherto recommended it to public favor will be continued, with such improvements as experience has suggested.

Besides the SERIAL STORY, which is always the production of one of the most eminent Novelists of the day, each number of the magazine will contain a choice variety of TALES, DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES AND NARRATIVES, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES, POEMS, MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, and a large amount of editorial matter. "OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP," always so popular, will be constantly enriched by contributions on topics of interest, for which special arrangements have been made. The illustrations will be designed and executed by able artists and engravers, and will constitute an attractive feature.

TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents. Prospectus and Club Rates, together with special Premium List, mailed to any address on application.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET STREET,
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ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA,
DICTIONARY, AND GAZETTEER
Is now fast approaching completion. The price for the entire work, unbound, will still remain for a limited time as originally announced, namely, $25. As it has been found advisable to increase the size of the original work about 200 pages beyond the number at first proposed, those who purchase or subscribe NOW will get the benefit of this addition WITHOUT CHARGE, otherwise they will be obliged to pay for the same. This book is a complete and unabridged dictionary of the English language, as good as the best, a Gazetteer of the World, and a more complete, newer, and fresher Encyclopedia than any now in print; the price is lower than that of any other Encyclopedia—and but a little above that charged for an Unabridged Dictionary or a Gazetteer alone—and being the latest and begun and completed within the short space of two years—not drawing through an unlimited number of years, as has always heretofore been the case with works of this magnitude—it must necessarily be by far the newest in point of information, as, for example, the article Napoleon is brought down to his surrender, Prussia to the present war, etc.—and the populations are given either in accordance with recent State Census or that of the General Census of this year, or from other reliable information, and every pains taken to make the information given new and accurate.
10 18 tuth2m] T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
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Just published and for sale by the
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KUPFERBERG'S
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AT
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These Wines are very rich and fruity, and those who are fond of the German Sparkling Wines should now avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase at ten per cent. less than cost.
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English Plated Wares,
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At Low Prices.
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EXTRA NEW MESS MACKEREL, in quarter barrels and kits.
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CELEBRATED
PURE APPLE CIDER.
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100 dozen Ladies' Berlin lined Gloves, 25c.
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New styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.
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Lace Collars, 15, 18, 20, 25c. up.
Lace Collars, all the new fancy styles.
Sash Ribbons.
Bow Ribbons.
7-inch all silk Sash Ribbons, $1.
KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
Joseph Gloves, $1.
La Belle Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Best $1·25 Glove in America.
2 Button Kid Gloves.
Children's Kid Gloves.
Gents' " "
White Opera and Colors, for Ladies, Misses, and Gentlemen.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves.
"Bajou" " "
Jouvin " "
Children's " " $1.
Children's 2 button $1·40.
Ladies' 2 button, $1·50, $1·75, $1·87, $2, $2·50.
AT THE
GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM
OF
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street. 11 12 swtf

CARPETINGS, ETC.

THANKSGIVING
DINNERS
Suggest the propriety of protecting the CARPETS by the use of
DRUGGETS,
A handsome assortment of
NEW PATTERNS,
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
11 22 2t PHILADELPHIA.

COMMISSION.

GIRARD
MERCANTILE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by Special Act of Legislature, March 16, 1870.
Organized for the Purpose of transacting a
WOOL AND COTTON
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
No. 34 S. FRONT St. and 35 LETITIA St., Philada.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD MERCANTILE CO
President, J. H. LIVINGSTON, late resident Partner of Taussig, Livingston & Co.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES M. PRESTON, of Preston & Irwin, Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturers, Manayunk.
JOSEPH D. McKEE, Penn Knitting Mills, city.
JOHN MAXSON, Jr., Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturer, Manayunk.
W. W. KURTZ, of Messrs. Kurtz & Howard, Bankers, city.
THOS. BROWN, of Messrs. McFetrich & Brown,
JOHN G. HOWARD, Treas. J. A. RAYBOLD, Sec.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CHARGES REASONABLE. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
Consignors promptly advised of any changes be Markets by mail or telegraph, when quested. 10 21 smwrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD8t ABOVE CHESNUT.

SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
1 20 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Porter & Coates send us the following new publications:—

"The Children's Crusade," by George Zabriskie Gray, published by Hurd & Houghton, is an exhaustive account of one of the most curious religious epidemics of the Middle Ages. When crusade after crusade had been organized for the rescue of the holy sepulchre from the hands of the Saracens, and repeated failures had cooled the ardor of the warriors of Europe, the children of France and Germany became suddenly inspired with the idea that they were destined to accomplish what the armies of Christendom had failed to perform. The accounts that have come down to us of this remarkable movement are so few and so obscure that the children's crusade has generally been regarded as one of the myths of the Middle Ages. There appears to be substantial evidence, however, that such a movement did actually occur about the commencement of the thirteenth century, and the volume before us is the result of a careful search for facts in the pages of old chroniclers who have set down, with various additions from their own imagination, what they had seen or heard with regard to it. Mr. Gray appears to have performed his work thoroughly, to have as far as possible separated fact from fiction, and in fact to have exhausted the subject. He gives complete sketches of the organization of the two German and one French army of children who set out under different leaders, confident in the expectation that the sea would open before them and offer them a pathway to Palestine, where their hymns and spiritual songs would produce a vastly different effect upon the infidels than the swords of the warriors were able to do. Mr. Gray traces the march of the three armies, their discomfiture, disorganization, and return, with great exactness, and he combines with the main features of his narrative much information about the condition of Europe in the thirteenth century that will enable the reader to understand how such an episode as the children's crusade was possible. With the exception of a tendency at times to mere sermonizing, the work is written in attractive style—the author evidently being in hearty sympathy with his subject, and we commend it to the notice of our readers as a most curious and interesting record. The book is handsomely printed, and is bound in elegant and appropriate style suitable for the holiday season.

"At Last," by Marion Harland, published by Carleton, is a new novel by a popular writer, who has a large circle of admirers. "At Last" is an interesting story, with a well-constructed plot and some admirably drawn characters. It will be found fully as entertaining as any of the author's previous works.

"Adrift with a Vengeance," by Kinahan Cornwallis, also from the press of Carleton, is a story of adventure which contains many exciting incidents, and some highly graphic descriptions of scenery and life in all parts of the world. Mr. Cornwallis, who is well known as the editor of the New York *Albion*, is an able writer, and in "Adrift with a Vengeance" he has produced a very interesting story, that is full of life and animation from first to last.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the following of Lee & Shepard's recent publications:—

"Double Play: or, How Joe Hardy Chose His Friends," by William Everett, is a story for boys written in the style that boys admire. It is interesting in itself, and is full of that hearty appreciation of boyish tastes and feelings that will appeal in the strongest manner to the sympathies of the rising generation of American citizens.

The second volume of the series entitled "The Tone Masters" by Charles Barnard, contains biographical sketches of Handel and Haydn, which are written especially with a view of engaging the attention of young readers and inspiring them with a love for musical art. Handel and Haydn are two great names in the annals of music, and young people will be all the readier to listen appreciatively to their compositions after reading such interesting summaries of their lives as are contained in the volume before us.

—I. Kohler, No. 202 North Fourth street, sends us a very beautiful little volume containing the original text of Burger's famous ballad of "Lenore" and a translation by Henry D. Wireman. The version is in the same metre as the original, but while admitting the force of the arguments advanced by Mr. Wireman is his preface for such treatment, we are forced to confess that his translation, while it retains the form, has less of the spirit of Burger's poem than some that have taken greater liberties with its outward shape. This translation possesses many merits, however, and the beautiful manner in which it is printed and bound makes it a very elegant gift book for the holiday season.

—From A. H. Hubbard, No. 400 Chesnut street, we have received "Belden, the White Chief," edited by General James S. Brisbin, U. S. A. Published by C. F. Vent, Cincinnati and New York. This work is a record of twelve years of adventure among the Indians of the Plains—from 1858 to 1870—and is Belden's own narrative, rewritten and put into shape by General Brisbin, without material alteration. Belden's career has been a remarkable one, and he has distinguished himself as a trapper and hunter among the Indians, and subsequently as a soldier, scout, and guide while holding a commission in the regular army. The work before us, which gives a very complete narrative of the events of his life, is full of exciting adventures and most interesting descriptions of life upon the great plains of the Far West, and it will be sure of finding numerous readers among both old and young. The following description of an Indian village will give an idea of the style of the book:—

One can have no appreciative idea of an Indian village unless he has been permitted to come across the prairie through a hot summer's sun, and suddenly discovers one nestled under the broad shade trees, beside a clear running stream, in a green valley. How pleasant the grass then looks; how refreshing the bright waters, and how cozy the tall lodges, with their shaded verandahs of thickly interwoven boughs!

All day long we had toiled over the scorching plain, through clouds of grasshoppers that often struck us in the face with sufficient force to make the skin smart for several minutes. Once we had seen a mirage of a beautiful lake, fringed with trees and surrounded by green pastures, which invited us to pursue its fleeting shadows, but we well knew all about these deceptions by sad experience, and pushed steadily on over the burning sands.

These mirages often deceive the weary traveller of the desert. Suddenly the horseman sees a river or lake, apparently, just ahead of him, and he rides on and on, hoping to come up to it. For hours it lies before his eyes, and then in a moment disappears, leaving him miles and miles out of his way, and in the midst of desert sands.

Men have ridden all day striving to reach the beautiful river just before them, and then at night turn back to plod their weary way to where they had started from in the morning. These mirages often lead to death both man and horse.

The mirage we had seen was most delightful, representing a clear lake, with trees, meadows, and villages nestling on its shores, but it scarcely equalled the reality of the scene when, late in the afternoon, we ascended a rise in the prairie, and saw below us a wide stream lined with green trees, and on its banks a large Indian encampment.

The ponies pricked up their ears and neighed with pleasure as they smelt the water, and our own delight was unbounded. We halted for a moment to admire the beautiful prospect. Through the majestic trees, slanting rays of the sun shivered on the grass. Far away, winding like a huge silver-serpent, ran the river, while near by in a shady grove, stood the village—the children at play on the green lawns, not made by hands. The white sides of the teepees shone in the setting sunlight, and the smoke curled lazily upward from their dingy tops. Bright ribbons and red grass, looking like streamers on a ship, fluttered from the lodge-poles, and gaudily-dressed squaws and warriors walked about, or sat on the green sod under the trees. There were maidens, as beautiful as Hiawatha, or as graceful as Minnehaha, wandering, hand in hand, along the stream, or listening under the shade of some wide-spreading tree to words of love, as soft and tender as ever were poured into woman's ear.

Near the village were hundreds of horses and ponies with bright feathers flaunting in their manes and tails as they cropped the rich grass of the valley.

A group of noisy children were playing at a game much resembling ten-pins; some boys were shooting at a mark with arrows, and up the stream several youths were returning home with rod and line, and fine strings of speckled trout.

Scores of men and women were swimming about in the river, now diving, and then dousing each other amid screams of laughter from the bystanders on the shore. Here and there a young girl darted about like a fish, her black hair streaming behind her in the water.

While we looked, the little children suddenly ceased from play and ran into the lodges; mounted men surrounded the herd, and the swimmers and promenaders hastened toward the village. We had been perceived by the villagers, and the unexpected arrival of strange horsemen at an Indian encampment always creates great excitement. They may be friends, but they are more often enemies, so the villagers are always prepared for a surprise.

Some men were seen running to and fro with guns and bows, and in a few minutes some mounted warriors left the encampment and rode towards us, going first to the top of the highest mound to see if they could discover other horsemen in the rear, or to the right or left of us.

No sooner did they ascertain there were but three in the party, then they rode boldly up and asked us our business. I told them who we were, and where we were from, upon which they cordially invited us to the village.

As we approached, men, women, and children poured out of the encampment to look at the strangers, and having satisfied their curiosity, the sports and amusements of the evening were renewed.

I asked permission to camp of no one, for I needed none, as this was God's land, and not owned by ravenous and dishonest speculators. So I marched right down to the centre of the village, and finding a vacant space, pitched my lodge. It was not necessary to purchase a town-lot here, for no one, save Him who owns all, held real estate.

A few Santee women gathered about my squaws and chatted with them, anxious to learn the news from down the river. Seeing that they were interfering with the unpacking of the ponies and the erecting of the lodge, I unceremoniously ordered them to be gone, and they went quietly away. The lodge was soon up; the ponies unpacked and put out to graze. Having seen things put in order for the night, I sauntered out through the village to learn the news.

I was agreeably surprised, when I learned there was a white man in the village, who had been sent out to the Indians as a missionary. All the savages spoke of him as a kind-hearted, good man, who was a great friend of the Great Spirit and of the Big Father at Washington.

I made haste to pay my respects to my white brother, and found him indeed a good Christian gentleman. He had a white wife and child, and he and they were living comfortably and pleasantly with these wild children of the desert. I talked more than an hour with the good man; it was so delightful to see and speak with one of my own blood and color. When I left him, I promised I would return the next day and dine with him, which I did. It may sound strange to hear one talk of "dining out" in an Indian camp, but I can assure my civilized readers the meal was none the less wholesome or abundant on account of the place in which it was served.

When I returned to my lodge, I found it surrounded by a crowd of dirty squaws and children, who were intent upon examining everything we had. I ordered them off, and could not help laughing when I compared the curiosity of these rude Indian women with that I had seen exhibited at church, in the States, by white women. There they go to church, not to hear the gospel, but to see what their neighbors have to wear, and these Indian women had come to my lodge with the same laudable object. I am not certain that human nature is the same everywhere, but I am quite certain woman nature is the same all the world over.

—J. P. Skelly & Co. send us "The Builders," by Miss L. Bates, a religious story for young people, suitable for a holiday gift or to be added to Sunday-school libraries.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "A Rent in a Cloud," by Charles Lever. This is an amusing story, written in the lively and graphic style for which the author of "Charles O'Malley" is famous, and it is sure of finding a multitude of appreciative readers.

The same house send us "Major Jones' Chronicles of Pineville," a humorous work that has long been before the public, but which still continues to maintain its popularity.

—"Frank Leslie's Illustrated Almanac," which we have received from Turner & Co., is full of attractive pictures and entertaining reading matter upon a great variety of subjects.

—A Chicago philanthropist has invented a method of wearing pantaloons without the use of buttons.

—A youth respectably connected at Chicago, and not yet seventeen years of age, recently died from the effects of excessive drinking.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
{SEAL.} Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Hon. the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the Fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following Charters of Incorporation, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—
1. The Sons and Daughters of Sheba.
2. Saint Edward's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
3. Liberty Council, No. 1, Sons and Daughters of Freedom.
4. The Preston Retreat. Amendment.
5. The City of Penn Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
6. The Oxford Mutual Building and Loan Association.
7. The Library Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
8. Dispensary for Skin Diseases.
9. The Safe Deposit Building and Loan Association.
10. The Popular Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia.
11. Kingsessing Land Association.
12. The Practical Homestead Building and Loan Association.
13. Third Mutual Building Association of Philadelphia.
14. The Penn Mutual Building and Loan Association of Germantown.
15. David H. Schuyler Building and Loan Association.
16. The Aurora Building and Savings Association, No. 1.
17. Anthracite Loan Company.
18. The Penn Square Building and Loan Association.
19. The Philadelphia Artisans' Institute.
20. The Safe Building and Loan Association.
21. The Third New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia.
22. The Active Building, Saving Fund, and Loan Association of Manayunk. Alterations, amendments, and improvements.
23. The Jefferson Male Beneficial Society of the City of Philadelphia.
24. The William Penn Building Association of Holmesburg.
25. The Tradesmens' Building and Loan Association, No. 3, of Philadelphia.
26. United Building Association.
27. Methodist Episcopal Congregational Church.
28. Robert B. Salter Building Association.
29. The Irving Literary Association.
30. Haverford Cornet Band, No. 1, West Philadelphia.
31. The Surety Building and Loan Association. Amendment.
32. The Combination Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
33. The Combination Building and Loan Association, No. 2.

RICHARD DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.
11 17th3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
{SEAL.} Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the "International House Hotel Company" have filed an application for change of name to the "Central Hotel Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto, the same will be allowed.
RICHARD DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.
11 17 th3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
{SEAL.} Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Big Creek Mining Company of the State of Pennsylvania" have filed an application for change of name to "The Santo Domingo Silver Mining Company," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.
RICHARD DONAGAN,
Prothonotary.
11 17 th3t

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTRSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. (5 18 fmw§

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.
A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.
GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.
For circulars apply to
8 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

STEAMED OYSTERS!
HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.
Large Stews and Panned.....25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast.....50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS.
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS
J. L. LEACH,
OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of th season. 9 22 thstuf

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.
CARPETINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LOWEST PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

INVITATION.
Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production s.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
11 16 mwf 11 1 PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

723 CARPETINGS. 723
PEABODY & WESTON,
Successors to
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.
At Moderate Prices.
We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.
PEABODY & WESTON,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,
Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.
ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.
SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.
Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.
A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mw

CARPETINGS.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204
Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.
We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices, and will not be undersold by any house.
Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $500
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55
Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwfrp3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chesnut St., Phila

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.
We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of
Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,
Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw8§ No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

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MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 50; Stove, $7 75; Nut, $6 50.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6 50; Stove, $6 75; Nut, $6 25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6 75; Stove, $7; Nut, $6.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.
ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
In small casks.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—
PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419·36	
On Fire Risks	154,801·20	
		$954,220·56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869.		502,489·92
		$1,456,709·88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746·79	
On Fire Risks	151,548 67	
		$1,032,295·46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500·98
		$1,184,796·44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555 93	
Fire Losses	99,603·08	
Return Premiums	81,921·89	
Reinsurances	40,698·85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,501·40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	68,000·12	
Expenses	21,045·90	
		$875,126·97
		$309,669·47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,293,557·50
	Cost, $1,264,447 34.	
	Real Estate	$56,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1 820,727·97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."
DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.
THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.
We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.
Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the
OFFICE,
No. 247 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.
Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. F. POWERS, Special Agent
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELLIAN CATTELL

COUNT VON MOLTKE.

From the London Spectator.

The immense, and, as it were, self-dependent strength of the Prussian monarchy is shown in nothing so clearly as in the way the Hohenzollerns have maintained the tradition of thriftiness in the bestowal of rewards. They have never had to buy anybody. From first to last, from the first King to the first Emperor, the sovereigns of Prussia have been exceptionally independent within their dominions—have been as individuals wealthy, and have followed a bold, far-reaching, and ambitious line of policy. With territories little larger than Holland, and a country far less rich, they claimed and maintained a position among the mightiest potentates of the world, resented the faintest slight to an Ambassador, and scarcely acknowledged precedence even in the Emperor of Germany. They have occupied precisely the position which tempts men to spend most lavishly, yet they have maintained for 150 years, through six generations—in their official policy as in their household management—a tradition of thrift, pushed often to cheeseparing parsimony. One man in the line was a kind of Northern Bourbon, wasting wealth in sterile magnificence and coarse voluptuousness; but he did not break the tradition, and to this hour the Hohenzollerns are served better than any Princes of Europe, and give their servants smaller rewards. Nobody in Prussia is paid anything like the worth of his work. The whole aristocracy is drawn into the army by salaries which would disgust English bank clerks, while the *elite* of the cultivated, men usually without means, are formed into an effective bureaucracy, and paid less than English clergymen. A general is paid like an English captain, and a prefect like a superior clerk, while the majority of the bureaucracy, which initiates and directs and moderates all things in Prussia, which governs in the highest sense of that misused word, are compelled to practise an economy which English Dissenting ministers or Scotch schoolmasters would deem painful. A rigid, unsparing economy pervades every department, and has so penetrated officials as to become a kind of point of honor, as if waste or even expensiveness were in themselves just a little discreditable. To this hour, the King, who has become by successive accretions of wealth one of the richest princes in Europe—perhaps the richest in personal income—thinks it no shame to send to a city in distress which he keenly desires to conciliate 5000 thalers, or £750, and would feel genuine surprise if informed that the sum was not very great. In the midst of incessant battles with Parliament for money, the Schloss treasure—£7,000,000—has never been touched except for war, and the State commences a grand campaign, the greatest of our century, with a loan which London would take up at a bite and forget in a day. The extra amount of public money expended as yet in this war by Germany is not £20,000,000, and though £16,000,000 more were recently asked for, the departments have found time to reduce the demand to twelve. Part of this economy is due, no doubt, to the practice of levying requisitions, taught by the First Napoleon to Germany; but its main support is a thrift so determined that the plunderers have given up the game in despair, and as a Prussian official once said to the writer, "Our treasury is not afraid even of a dockyard." This rigor not only continues under the present administration, but is slightly intensified, "many small peculations having been suppressed," and pushed in some departments almost into cruelty. The Prussian hospital service, for example, is penurious to an unjust degree. There are not enough surgeons, no comforts are allowed, not even hospital clothes, men with broken limbs still wearing their cheap rough uniforms. Quinine, chloral, good wine, everything that costs money, is always, the international surgeons report, wanting, and the disuse of chloroform is partly due to a dislike for an expense which a little more "fortitude" in the victims of war would render needless. No General, however high, makes a fortune; Baron von Dreyse receives a modest wage, and we doubt if Sir Joseph Whitworth would reckon Krupp as rich. The State in Prussia accepts your services, it does not buy them; and yet those services are exceptionally well rendered. There is not, so far as we know, an instance in Prussian history of a State servant having been rewarded as Marlborough was, or Wellington, or even Lord Hardinge or Lord Dalhousie. A sum was voted after Sadowa to the King, to distribute among his highest servants; but Count Bismarck, who had given Prussia the supremacy in Germany, received only an estate large indeed in acreage, but not worth £50,000 in open market; and Baron von Moltke still less, a sum, if we remember rightly, of about £15,000.

Nor is this chariness of money made up by any lavishness of honors or carelessness in social discipline. The King is in the last resort master of every man, and accounts have been published, obviously correct, of the great Chancellor's dangers from a group of legitimist old ladies who constantly, by their influence with the King, thwarted his best-laid plans. If the world is not utterly misinformed, he has had to resign once or twice, and even now he remains just what he was; Count Bismarck Schonhausen—master in one way of the world, but hopelessly unable to contend with the stern old officer who is indebted to him for supremacy in Europe, for a position which fulfils the dreams of German legend-makers, and might make Frederick the Great leap under his stone shroud with exultation—chief among the statesmen of Europe, but still the "faithful servant of my august" and not very intellectual "master." It was widely rumored after Sadowa that Count Bismarck would receive the little enclave which is still, we believe, kept in some way separate from Prussia, and would be Duke of Lauenburg, but Prussians only smiled at the report. He serves the Hohenzollerns, they said, not Napoleon; and so it proved. Honor enough to him that the King accepts his advice. The routine observed towards the Chancellor is intelligible—for after all he only makes history—but we confess, fully as we had recognized the policy of the great German dynasty in this matter of rewards, the cold thrift of honor as well as money which makes every star so valuable—we have felt a faint surprise at the measure meted out to Von Moltke. He wins campaigns. He is the greatest in the field which the King best knows. The precise place which General von Moltke will hold in military history is still perhaps uncertain. He has never yet, either in 1864, or in 1866, or in 1870, been opposed to a reasonably good tactician, an equal army, or a formidable strategist. Beating the Danes, when they had only muskets, was poor work; and Benedek, perhaps hampered by secret instructions, proved but a feeble opponent; while in France he has never met a strategist of any sort, and only once a general. We rather think, writing only as observant civilians, that on that occasion he was defeated, and that August 16 should be credited to Marshal Bazaine, who, had he had but powder, would have retained the honors of the day. But generalship must be judged by its results, and judging by results, no sovereign ever had such a servant as General von Moltke, who, having first reorganized an army in which no soldier had ever seen a shot fired, having formed a school of generals and remade the scientific services, so guided that army as in a campaign of seven weeks to strike down the Austrian Empire, and then in a campaign of three months to subjugate the greatest of military monarchies. So far as close and scientific observers can detect, General von Moltke has been in this tremendous campaign the Providence of the German army, has planned everything, foreseen everything, has never thrown away a life, and never missed a spring. His single brain has been worth a hundred thousand men, worth all Napoleon was to the French army, and on his seventieth birthday the King of Prussia makes his mighty general a Count, promotes him one step in the social hierarchy, as it were in recognition *en passant* of sound advice lent to him, the King, in his management of the war. A few days afterwards he makes two Princes of his own blood, who doubtless have fought well and succeeded, but who are nevertheless only efficient instruments in Von Moltke's hands, Field-Marshals, the superiors in the military hierarchy of the genius who has led them to victory and empire. In that realm of thought which of all others he understands, in the very moment of supreme triumph, with his whole soul subjected to the advice which yet he will not reward, the greatest Prince in the world coldly and deliberately prefers to the claim of genius that of blood, and signifies to mankind that if his generals master earth, they remain his family servants still.

There is something galling to men who believe that the tools should go to the workmen in such a distribution of honor, but while we protest, we are not blind to the strength manifest in such acts. They show that the terrible weakness of all new governments, the necessity of buying support, is absent from the Prussian monarchy. The State, and the King as its representative, have no need to conciliate any individual, not even the man who seems to work out victory as if it were a problem in the Calculus. He is bidden to work it out, and what higher inducement could there be? Had a Republic employed Von Moltke, it must have dreaded his ambition. Had he served Napoleon, Napoleon must have loaded him down with honors and wealth and territories, have filled him fat with spoil to bind him to his side, and even then must have dreaded in him a rival, a foe, or a successor. The King quietly admires and trusts. He has no need to bribe. He can be endangered by no rival, threatened by no enmity, undermined by no individual opponent. He is there, master by right of birth, in victory as in defeat, too strong for even the semblance of hostility, as far beyond assault as if his power were self-derived, able to acknowledge aid, or to reward high service, or to abstain from rewarding them, and sure, whichever he does, to be held to have acted as became a king. If he hangs up his worn-out sword in the place of honor, lo! what a gracious king; if he flings it away, lo! what a master of the severest statecraft. Von Moltke has done his duty, and what can king say more? It is difficult to read of this courtship without a slight feeling of contempt for such niggardliness in the bestowal even of honors, or without a deep respect for the organization which is so strong that it need scarce be just to a soldier at whose name the fighting world grows pale.

THE SITE OF PARADISE.—Among the papers read at the British Association in London was one by Sir Henry Rawlinson on the site of the Terrestrial Paradise. He supposes the geographical description in Genesis ii to be derived not from Iranian mythology, but Babylonian tradition. "Gan-eden," or the Garden of Eden, is in his opinion a Hebrew modification of one of the old vernacular names of Babylonia—"Gan-duni," "Gan" signifying apparently an enclosure, while "Duni" was the name of a deity. The four rivers are the Tigris and the Euphrates, the Surrapi and the Ukni, *i. e.*, the eastern arm of the Tigris and the western of the Euphrates. Cush (rendered in the authorized version Ethiopia) is one of the primitive capitals of Babylonia. It is needless to add that, as at present stated, this theory is much less plausible than that which connects the narrative in Genesis with Iranian myths, especially as the serpent, and the Tree of Life with its guardian cherubim, are still unexplained from Babylonian sources.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
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PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
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Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
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GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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At Closest Market Rates,
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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26 5

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 6

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FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
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A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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Dealers in Government Securities,
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Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
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Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

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D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 6

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 1, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from NewOrleans, via Havana, on ——, November ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi rives between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 26 at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 26.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 3.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$35
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4 6

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 6

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.
4 19 12m PHILADELPHIA

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!!
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.
A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmwém

MALT LIQUORS.

ALE! ALE! ALE!
Great Reduction in Prices.
DRAUGHT ALE, $6 PER BBL.
BOTTLING ALE AND PORTER, $7 PER BBL.
XX ALE, DRAUGHT PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, $8 PER BBL.,
At CUCKES'
OLD-ESTABLISHED BREWERY,
Nos. 824, 826, 828, 830 and 832 ST. JOHN Street,
11 7 mwstmrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpt

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
Last Sale of the Season.
On Wednesday Afternoon.
November 23, at 3 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, three cases Dutch Flower Roots. 11 22 2t

NOTICE.
THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 24th, being Thanksgiving Day, our regular sale of Furniture will take place on FRIDAY, Nov. 25th. 11 19 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, Mirrors, Fine Window Curtains, Parlor Organ, Fine Carpets, Etc.
On Friday Morning,
November 25, at 9 o'clock, about 1000 lots superior Household Furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, rep, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits; library and dining-room furniture; French plate mirrors, superior rosewood piano forte, made by Schomacker & Co.; parlor organ in rosewood case; walnut wardrobes, sideboards, bookcases, extension and centre tables, lounges, two suits fine brocatelle window curtains and cornices, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, china, glassware, walnut office furniture, show cases, stoves, fine velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. 11 22 2t

Closing Sale Nos. 1002 and 1004 Arch street.
STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, Manufactured by John A. Henkels,
On Monday Morning.
Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock. This stock comprises a general assortment of first-class furniture in oil, varnish, and ebony finish, manufactured by John A. Henkels, expressly for his wareroom sales, and warranted; sale peremptory. Mr. Henkels is about removing to Thirteenth and Chesnut sts. 11 23 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

CARD.—Our Sale at the Auction Storeon FRIDAY MORNING will embrace a large and Varied Assortment of both New and Secondhand Furniture and Carpets; also, Mirrors, Rosewood Piano-fortes, China Toilet Sets, Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery, Bedding, Engravings, etc. There will be sold about 1000 lots of Furniture, Carpets, etc., well worthy the attention of Housekeepers and others. 1t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, FOUR ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, LARGE AND SMALL MIRRORS; Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Wardrobes, Bookcases, Office Tables; Spring, Hair, and Husk Mattresses; Feather Beds and Bedding, Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, Engravings, China, etc.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 25, at 9 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, about 1000 lots of New and Secondhand Furniture, Carpets, etc., of every description.
ROSEWOOD PIANOS.—At 1 o'clock, will be sold, 4 rosewood pianos.
NEW FURNITURE MADE BY J. A. HENKELS,
To be sold on account of whom it may concern.
At 1 o'clock—One chamber suit, 10 pieces, solid walnut.
One parlor suit, covered with green reps, 7 pieces.
One reception chair, covered with damask.
One walnut towel rack.
One walnut bedstead.
Also,
FINE BRANDIES, WHISKIES, WINES, ETC., IN DEMIJOHNS AND BOTTLES.
At 1½ o'clock, will be sold an invoice of Fine Liquors, comprising Hennessy brandy of 1840; eight year old rye whisky; ginger, cherry, and apple brandy; Sherry, Catawba, and Madeira Wine; 10 dozen Younger & Guinness ale and brown stout, etc., etc. 1t

Sale at No. 902 Girard avenue.
STOCK OF GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, ETC.
Also, PLATFORM AND FIVE SETS COUNTER SCALES, LARGE ICE CHEST, MARBLE TOP COUNTER, FIXTURES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 902 Girard avenue, will be sold the Stock and Store Fixtures of a Family Grocery Store. 11 23 2t
Open early on morning of sale for examination.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, etc. 11 19 5t
NOTICE TO FURRIERS, SADDLERS, AND CARPET DEALERS.
100 pieces printed woollen felts.
200 rich printed felt crumb cloths.
A line of printed felt robe borderings.
200 sheepskin mats, including very fine whole English skins, (11 21 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 22 4t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning, (11 23 4t
November 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 5

FURS. FURS.
Tenth Large Trade Sale 1000 Lots American and Imported Furs, Fur Caps, Collars, Gloves, etc.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock.
ROBES. ROBES.
Also, 125 lots wolf, fox, bear, buffalo, Angora, and other fancy robes, lap blankets horse blankets, etc.
Also, 50 lots ladies' black, white, and brown astrachan sacques, seal sacques, etc. 1t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
6 1 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE SENATOR.

The Writ for the Election in the First District—The Twentieth of December Named as the Election Day—The Candidates.

This morning Andrew M. Rambo, Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, waited upon the Sheriff, but in his absence served upon Chief Deputy Smith the writ of Speaker White, of the Senate, ordering a special election to be held in the First Senatorial district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. William W. Watt.

The document is as follows:—

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Peter Lyle, Esq., High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, greeting:—Whereas, it has come to my knowledge, as Speaker of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the Hon. William W. Watt, member of the Senate from the First Senatorial district of the Commonwealth, is lately deceased, making a vacancy for the said district in the Senate.

And whereas, it is by the Constitution of the Commonwealth and the laws passed in pursuance thereof made the duty of the Speaker of the Senate to issue writs and appoint a day for the holding of elections to fill vacancies occurring therein.

Now these are to notify you that I, by virtue of the authority vested as aforesaid in me as the Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania, hereby appoint Tuesday, 20th day of December, A. D. 1870, as the day for holding the election in the several election districts comprising the First Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy existing therein, as aforesaid. And you are hereby directed to give at least ten days public notice of said election as required by law, and that said election shall be held and conducted according to the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided for the holding and conducting of elections in the city of Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Given under my hand and seal at Harrisburg, this 22d day of November, A. D. 1870.

HARRY WHITE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest:—

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
Clerk of the Senate.

Numerous gentlemen have been announced as candidates to succeed Senator Watt. They are, as far as heard of, as follows:—

Republicans—John Price Wetherill, Joseph R. Lyndall, William H. Taggart, Robert C. Tittermary, and Robert Morris.

Democrats—Robert P. Dechert, General William McCandless, Joseph E. Caldwell, and Alexander J. Diamond.

The Republican City Executive Committee it is thought, will name the evening of Wednesday, December 7, as the occasion for their delegate elections throughout the district, and the morning of December 8 as the day for holding the nominating convention. The election officers of October last will hold this special election, and the registry list used on that occasion will also be employed.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by Governor Geary—The Ceremonies on the Occasion.

To-morrow is the day set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania as a day of thanksgiving. The latter official in his proclamation says:—

"Pennsylvania, unsurpassed in blessings, should not be surpassed by any in acknowledging her gratitude to God. Let us, then, as citizens of the Commonwealth, abstain, as far as possible, from our usual avocations on that day, and assemble at our respective places of worship, and let us there, and in the festivities of our assembled families at our cherished homes, rejoice in the goodness of God, and render thanks to Him for His loving kindness and His abundant mercy toward us. Let our thanksgiving and praise find expression in dedicating the day to deeds of benevolence and charity, and in ministering to and alleviating the wants of the poor, the needy, and the suffering, so that all may 'rejoice and be exceeding glad.' 'To do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.'

"Let us invoke Divine favor upon our beloved State and nation, and pray that all who are called to administer their governments may be actuated by the 'spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge, and the fear of the Lord.'"

The day having been set apart by an act of Assembly as a legal holiday, it will be generally observed as such in this city.

In addition to the usual religious ceremonies, the 1st Division, N. G. of Pa., will be reviewed at Landsdowne, Fairmount Park, at 2½ P. M., by Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., and Major-General A. L. Pierson, of the 18th Division P. N. G. The 1st Brigade will parade previous to the review. The cavalry and infantry and Keystone Battery will form at 12-20 P. M., on Broad street, right resting on Walnut. The 2d and 3d Brigades will form at Landsdowne. The 4th Brigade will assemble at 11½ A. M. on Broad street, right resting on Coates.

The soldiers' orphans and friendless children at the Northern Home, Twenty-third and Brown streets, will have a dinner served to them. Donations are requested by the managers.

There will be appropriate exercises at the Home for Little Wanderers, No. 823 Bainbridge street, including a dinner. Contributions of food and clothing are asked for.

The principals and managers of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools throughout the State have been ordered to suspend school, and employ the usual hours in such manner as will be best calculated to inculcate a dependence upon God, awaken grateful emotion, and implant pleasant memories in the hearts of these fatherless children.

FIRES THIS MORNING.—About half-past 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the large five-story brick building Nos. 506 and 508 North street, occupied on the first floor and basement by the Biddle Hardware Company, and the second, third, fourth, and Fifth floors by P. Sinclair, lithographer. The damage to the building by fire was not serious. The flames originated accidentally on the third story, and burned a hole through the floor to the story below. Here a counter, containing printing paper, and some shelving were destroyed. Mr. Sinclair's stock of printing material and lithographic stones was greatly damaged by the heat, smoke, and water. It is impossible for him to estimate his loss, considering the character of the stock on the premises, but it will not fall short of $10,000. He has an insurance, as follows:—Fame Insurance Company, $5000; Pennsylvania, $5000; Reliance, $2500; Spring Garden, $2500; Springfield, Mass., $2500; North America, $2500; and Union Mutual, $3500. The Biddle Hardware Company sustain a loss of several thousand dollars. The principal damage done was in the cellar, where the stock on hand was not very valuable. On the first floor the most expensive hardware was stored. This was protected by the covers of the Fire Insurance Patrol. The loss of the firm is fully covered by insurance in the Fire Association and other companies. But for the indefatigable exertions of the firemen, a most destructive conflagration would have taken place.

About 8 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred in the basement of the furniture store of A. & H. Lejambre, No. 1127 Chesnut street. The flames were confined to some hair and flax used in the making up of sofas, and were extinguished with a few buckets of water. The fire was accidental. A lad, in lighting the gas in the cellar, dropped a piece of lighted paper among the material.

REPORT OF THE INSURANCE PATROL.—T. M. Cusker, Captain of the Insurance Patrol, reports that for the month of October, 1870, there were 34 box alarms for fire and 36 silent alarms, of which 4 were false. The causes of the fires were as follows:—Accidental, 30; careless, 9; spontaneous combustion, 4; incendiary, 11; supposed incendiary, 7; unknown, 3; old fires, 2; bonfire, 1.

The character of buildings on fire was as follows:—16 dwellings, 2 blacksmith shops, 2 barns, 3 machine shops, 3 woolen mills, 1 drug store, 3 grocery stores, 2 saw and planing mills, 1 looking-glass and frame establishment, on fire three times, 1 cotton and woollen mill, 1 boot and shoe factory, 1 cabinet maker's shop, 9 stables, 1 boat house, 1 liquor store, 1 clothing house, 1 shirt emporium, 1 broom factory, 1 "omnibus" building, 1 brick yard shed, 1 shoe store, 1 fine cutlery establishment, 1 produce store, 1 oil refinery, 1 chair factory, 1 out house, 1 beer saloon, 1 tannery, 1 rag and paper store, 1 church, 1 flour mill, 1 smoke house, and 1 junk shop.

THANKSGIVING EVE BALLS.—To-night the annual ball of the Pickwick Club will be given at National Guards' Hall. The delegation of Baltimore military, who come here to witness the display of to-morrow, will be in attendance at this pleasant reunion.

The third annual soiree of the Neptune Association, which is intended as complimentary to Neptune Lodge, No. 254, I. O. O. F., will also come off this evening. It will take place at Red Men's Hall, Third and Brown streets.

EXPLOSION OF COAL OIL.—About half past 5 o'clock this morning Annie Miller, a servant in the family of Mr. Henry Goebel, No. 1523 Mascher street, was seriously burned about the body by the explosion of a can of coal oil. She was making a fire at the time, and in order to increase the flame she poured coal oil on the burning wood; hence the explosion. Annie was removed to the hospital, where she lies in a very critical condition.

WIFE-BEATER.—Joseph Young, residing at No. 603 Swanson street, was arrested last night upon the charge of beating his wife over the head with a piece of wood. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and was committed to prison.

BLOWN DOWN.—During the high wind last evening one of the small towers on the Church of the Annunciation, Tenth and Dickerson streets, was blown down and demolished. A portion of the brick work on which it rested was shattered.

A EUROPEAN LINE.

Action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Favoring a Line of Steamships from Philadelphia to Europe—A Subscription of $100,000 Promised.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Directors, held this afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted, with reference to the establishment of a line of steamships between this city and Europe:—

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will unite with the commercial, manufacturing, and industrial interests of the city of Philadelphia in the establishment of a line of not less than four steamships, to be built in the United States, to ply between this port and Liverpool, or other European port, upon the following general basis:—

A charter for the organization of a steamship company to be obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the next session, the minimum capital of such company to be $700,000, with power to increase to $5,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will subscribe for $400,000 of said capital, on condition that $300,000 be subscribed for by other responsible parties.

Bonds of the said steamship company payable in 25 years, and bearing 6 per ct. interest in gold, free of taxes, to be issued to the amount of $1,500,000, which bonds, in the event of the steamship company failing to pay, shall be purchased, principal and interest, as the same mature, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the par value thereof.

The title of the company to be "The American Steamship Company of Philadelphia."

ANNIVERSARY PRAYER MEETING.—The anniversary of the Noonday Prayer Meeting took place at noon to-day at the Church of the Epiphany, northwest corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Rev. Dr. Newton presided, and opened the proceedings with reading a portion of the Scriptures and prayer. Addresses and prayers were then delivered by Rev. Drs. Johnson, Fernley, Hendricks, Pierce, Malcolm, Agnew, Church, Emerson, Gates, and others.

TAPPED A TILL.—Charles Hays, a colored lad, was yesterday sent to prison by Alderman Lutz, to answer the charge of robbing the money drawer of a grocery store on Hurst street.

SHED BURNED.—About half-past 10 o'clock last night the brick yard shed at Twenty-third and Columbia avenue was partially destroyed by fire.

FOUND OPEN.—Last night the police found five stores open in the Sixth district.

NEW AND HANDSOME

designs for

ENGRAVED BALL TICKETS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
DANCING PROGRAMMES,

Prices Very Reasonable.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

Stationer, Engraver, and Steam-Power Printer,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

JUST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED WRITING-DESKS,
INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES,
Of new and handsome design.

DREKA,
Card Engraver and Stationer,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths8p PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tu 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have just received—
A new lot of Worked Slipper Patterns.
A new lot of Worked Cushion Patterns.
Several new lots of Fancy Purses and Portemonnaies.
New style Lace Hdkfs., at $1, $1·25 to $2·50.
Lace Hdkfs., 44c., worth 75c.; very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen hemstitched Hdkfs.
A large assortment Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, bought for cash, very cheap.
Ladies' full regular-made Hose, 25, 28, 30 up to 62½c.
Gents' half Hose, full regular-made, 20, 23, 25, 31c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, 50 and 62½c.
Ladies' and Children's Merino Hose.
Ladies' Cloth, Silk-mixed, Berlin, and Spun Silk Gloves.
Ladies' Buckskin and Castor Gauntlet Gloves.
Gents' Buckskin, Cloth, Berlin, and Spun Silk Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves, in blue, white, and scarlet.
Wide Black Sash Ribbons, very cheap.
Colored Sash Ribbons.
Trimming Ribbons, in black and colored.
Black Velvet Ribbons, best quality.
A large assortment Ladies' and Gents' Merino Underwear, very cheap.
A large assortment of Blankets.
All-wool Flannels, Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Opera Flannels, and Plaid Shirting Flannels.

PRICE & WOOD,
9 28w4m] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—100 doz. Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, worth $1·25. Jouvin's Colored and Black Kid Gloves.

EVER SINCE 1853
We have been on
Spring Garden Street
We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.
OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE:
FAIRNESS,
POLITENESS,
STEADINESS.
PERSEVERANCE.

Our Present Stock is
Magnificent in Style, Wonderful in Variety, and Very Reasonable indeed in Prices.

Some Specialties.
New and Seasonable Dress Goods.
New and Fashionable Shawls
Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids.
Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Hdkfs.
Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Kid Gloves, etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 8 thstu] PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
Dress Goods
To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Eighth Street Emporium for
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 thstu No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Discharged Hands Reinstated.

Sumner and the President.

Politics in New England

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Ten-Strike for Mr. Harmer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Hon. Alfred C. Harmer, member elect from your Fifth district, is here to-day, and was among the callers at the White House. Mr. Harmer visited the Secretary of the Navy, and succeeded in getting the order recently issued for the discharge of three hundred men at your Navy Yard revoked.

Mr. Harmer represented that turning these men adrift at this season would cause great suffering, and he thought if the Secretary could possibly find work for them, they should be retained. The Secretary at once directed the order dismissing them to be revoked. Mr. Harmer promises to be a useful member. This is the second success he has had since his election, the first being the secured order to retake the census.

General Negley.

member from the Pittsburg District, is here, settling up old scores with the men who opposed him in the recent canvass. He called upon the President to-day and had a long consultation. The President congratulated him on his success against the Democrats in his district, and assured him that whatever he suggested relative to the distribution of Federal patronage should be done.

Mr. Sumner and the President.

Senator Sumner, who arrived last night, did not call upon the President to-day to pay his respects. The feeling at the White House towards him is anything but friendly, especially since the publication of his interview with a reporter of the Chicago *Republican*.

Although Mr. Sumner denies its general accuracy, there are people at the White House who believe that Sumner said all the hard things about the administration that are attributed to him. There is no prospect of healing the breach between them.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Political.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Hon. William Gaston was nominated last evening by the Democratic wards and city for Mayor by 73 out of 108 votes, of which Mayor Shurtleff had 22.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bids for Government Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—There were twenty-four bids for gold to-day, amounting to $4,660,000. Highest bid, 111·95; lowest, 111. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 111·87 to 111·95. Proposals for five-twenty bonds will be received on Friday, Nov. 25.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamer Algeria takes $53,000 in specie to Europe to-day.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—1·30 P. M.—Cotton firm, with an upward tendency: middling uplands, 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. Beef, 112s. 6d. Pork, 102s. 8d. Tallow, 43s. 3d.

LONDON, Nov. 23—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities flat. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 89. Stocks dull; Erie, 19.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Prison cases of a small kind were tried to-day.

John Williams, an African, was convicted of larceny. A lady testified that she was in market one morning early, with a purse containing $17 in her hand, and a man passed her, snatched the purse from her hand, and ran away. Two weeks afterwards the cops arrested the prisoner, and the lady identified him as the thief.

Philip Simpson was convicted of the larceny of a silver watch belonging to James McCann. He was on the point of getting into a fight in McCann's tavern, and McCann interfered to save him from a sound beating. The fellow took advantage of his protector's unwariness, and wrenched his watch from his pocket and made off as fast as he could.

—An Indiana farmer performed something like the Cæsarean operation on a $75 mule that had eaten his pocket-book with $460 in currency. The mule died, and the gastric juice had destroyed the money.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 28th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Third street, from the north curb line of Susquehanna avenue to the sewer in Diamond street, said sewer to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1856.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 23 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Black Sea Complication.

The Czar Breaks Silence.

He Hopes there will be no War.

Nevertheless He is not Afraid

The Prussians in France

A Sortie from Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Schleswig Elections.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The elections in Schleswig generally resulted in favor of those candidates who support the proposition for annexation to Denmark.

A Sortie from Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—On the 13th inst. sharpshooters in General Trochu's army made a reconnoissance from Paris as far as Champigny, three miles southeast of Vincennes. At that point a large body of Prussians were encountered, and after a sharp action the Prussians were dislodged and the stores collected there destroyed. The Parisians returned to camp without serious loss.

The Armistice Rumors.

Rumors are in circulation that renewed efforts for an armistic have lately been made.

The Creuzot Works Again.

A story lately published that the manufactories of Schneider, at La Creuzot, have been sold to an American company are authoritatively denied.

The Black Sea Difficulty.

PESTH, Nov. 23.—In the Diet yesterday Count Andrassy, on being questioned, declined to give any information as to negotiations with Russia touching the Black Sea difficulty.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The *Times* to-day has a telegram from Constantinople, saying that the Sultan invokes the interposition of the guaranteeing parties.

The *Morning Post* has information confirming the report that Italy will act in concert with England and Austria.

A Word from the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—To the address from the Lithuanian regiment the Czar replied yesterday, "I hope there will be no war, but if God wills it, you will prove your known devotion."

FROM NEW YORK.

Revenue and Civil Service Reform.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A meeting of the friends of revenue and civil service reform, from various parts of the country, was held in this city yesterday, at which the condition of these two questions before the country and Congress was talked over, and the following was adopted:—

Whereas, The time has arrived for the friends of revenue reform and civil service reform to unite in a permanent organization, for the purpose of concentrating public sentiment on measures necessary to carry these reforms into effect; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to promote these reforms in all appropriate ways and who, if legislation during the coming session of Congress shall seem to them unsatisfactory shall be empowered to summon the persons here present and such others as may sympathize with them, to consultation for the purpose of calling a national convention of the friends of these reforms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressmen Arriving.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Over twenty members of Congress of both houses are now in Washington. Some of them had interviews with the President to-day. The Navy Department has revoked the order for Commander E. C. Grafton to command the Terror.

Thanksgiving.

The clerks of the departments were dismissed to-day at noon until Friday morning.

The Mexican Claims.

The commission will reject all cases not presented before the first of Feburary, 1869.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Congressmen are Arriving

in large numbers. At the White House to-day there was a constant stream of Senators and members who have just arrived, calling to pay their respects to the President. Among others were Senators Carpenter and Osborn and Representatives Washburn, Negley, Harmer, and Kelley.

Hon. Charles O'Neill

is here, looking rather chapfallen after his fight and defeat.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Defaulting Collector.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—The *Courier* this morning confirms the rumor afloat for several days that Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of Customs for this port, is accused of malfeasance in using public funds for his private business, and that United States Treasury Agent Leopold is in charge of the office, awaiting advices from Washington.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$900 Pa 6s 1 se..c	104¼	160 sh Leh N....b30	32¼
$500 Wilm & R R 7s	90¾	100 do.....	32½
$100 9 Am Gold	112	700 do....b30	32¾
$5000 do....b5	112	2000 sh Read.1s .860	50¾
$10000 do....	85.112	25 do.....	50·94
53 sh Ch & Wal...c	44¾	100 do....b3	50¾
28 sh Cam & Am R.		200 do..1s.b30	50¾
	85wn..115	300 do....b30	50¾
13 sh Phi & T R..115		200 sh Cata Prf.b60	37¼
10 sh Cent Trans...		2 sh Phil Bk.....	138
Tuesday....	50	5 sh Girard Bk....	69½
100 sh Penna R.....	59		

SECOND BOARD.

$700 City 6s, prior		100 sh Penna RR...	
to '83....	103	30wn....	59
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89	94½	100 sh O C & A R.b30	46½
100 sh Ph & E R....	26¾	16 sh Read....s5.tr.50	94
50 sh N Cent R...	39¾	18 sh Phila Bk.....	159
50 sh C & Am R.b5	115	100 sh Cata Prf.b5.	37½
100 sh Germ'n P R.	30	100 do.....	37¾
100 do.....	30		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Rejoicings Over Aosta in Havana.

National Emigration Convention.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CUBA.

Enthusiasm over the Election of the Duke of Aosta.

HAVANA, Nov. 23.—The despatches from the New York Associated Press announcing the election of the Duke of Aosta as King of Spain have created the most unbounded enthusiasm.

Salutes were fired and the city was given up to festivities. The reception at the palace has been arranged for to-morrow, and on Sunday all the troops in the neighborhood will be reviewed by the Captain-General.

De Rodas to-day set at liberty three thousand negroes. Electoral lists are now forming, and eighteen deputies to the constituent Cortes will be elected as soon as the lists are completed. The city is exceedingly healthy.

Advices from St. Domingo to the 9th instant have been received. A battle had occurred near the southwestern frontier between the forces of Cabral and Baez. The former were routed.

FROM THE WEST.

National Emigration Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—Governor Merrill, of Iowa, called the Emigration Convention to order at 12 o'clock. Colonel Albert G. Shaw, of Memphis, was elected as temporary chairman, and Colonel John S. Loomis, of New York as temporary secretary.

Colonel Shaw, on taking the chair, returned thanks in an eloquent address.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up
LACE GOODS.
French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan
For Evening Dresses.
Infants' Outfits
10 20 thstu2mrp On hand and made up to order.

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 **ESTABLISHED** 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

PLATED WARE.

$100,000 WORTH
OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FOR
Christmas and Wedding Presents.
The Largest, Varied and Most Elegant Stock ever offered in this Country.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY.

WHISKIES.
Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,
The product of the following Distilleries:
"A. & H. S. Overholt," "Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.," "M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott," "Hugus & Co.,"
Thos Moore," "Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg," "Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon," "Old Dominion."
In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.
8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

TOBACCO.

RED CLOUD
NAVY TOBACCO.
J. A. BLAKE & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 1907 MARKET STREET,
11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHES, Boring, Screw and Cog-Cutting, Planing, Slotting and Punching Machines. Heavy, and of the best material and work. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mf No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

The Strongest and Best Secured, as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.

7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds,
Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, }
CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

Taking the average earnings of the railroad, per mile, even at the present time, when the work of the road is being performed on disconnected portions, and computing for the whole distance of 170 miles at the same rate, we obtain an aggregate of $856,000 for gross annual returns. Allowing fifty per cent. for operating expenses will be a liberal estimate, until the lapse of time shall have rendered new iron and rails necessary, the result—net earnings—is $428,000, to pay interest on a bonded debt of $20,000 per mile, or more than twelve per cent. on the amount of the mortgage bonds.

From this exhibit it appears that, even at the present moment, holders of the seven per cent. mortgage bonds are amply secured. But it must be borne in mind that at this time an interval of forty miles separates the two portions of the road which are in operation, and therefore that freight moving eastward pays tribute now only to half of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad line, being diverted for through transportation over connecting lines. When the existing gap is finished—which, it is assured, will be by the 1st of December—goods which now pass over one-half will then traverse the whole of the line, thereby doubling the present receipts of the road, even assuming that no increase of the gross amount transported takes place. A glance at the map will show the position.

We may assume, therefore, from the above exhibit of the existing traffic, that the following estimate will represent the income accruing on the completion of the enterprise after the 1st of December:—

Receipts on 176 miles from Burlington to Cedar Falls, $8000 per mile	$1,356,000
Operating expenses at 50 per cent. (annual rate for first five years)	678,000
Net income	$678,000
Interest on bonds at 7 per cent. gold, equivalent to 9 per cent. currency	273,000
Earnings in excess of interest applicable to dividend on stocks, being 12 per cent. on amount of stock, say $20,000 per mile	$405,000

This remarkable exhibit is accounted for by the character of the enterprise and the country through which it runs, and may be explained on the following ground:—

First. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad (the best enterprise in the West), and it traverses, without competition, the richest portion of Iowa—the most fertile State in the Union—and receives as tributaries the Chicago and Northwest, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, Minnesota Central and Rockford and Rock Island Railroads.

Second. It is the first and only completed Iowa road running in the interest of St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Mankato, and the Great Northwest.

Third. It brings Chicago forty-five miles nearer to St. Paul than ever before.

Fourth.—It gives the only practicable route from St. Paul to St. Louis, ninety miles nearer than any other route. Its road-bed is in the finest cereal-bearing valley in the world.

Fifth.—It has four (4) great initial and terminal points, viz:—St. Paul, St. Louis, Burlington, and Chicago, and runs through the finest region in the world for stock and grain. Its sources of traffic are immense, both from local and through transportation. The products of the country comprise Timber, Coal, Cereals, and Cattle—all in unlimited quantities. The population of the surrounding districts, as shown by the census returns of the last three years, is immense, and increasing at the rate of almost twenty per cent. per annum. This rate of increase must be greatly accelerated by the influx of wealth and population which railway construction always brings with it.

The above statement comprises some of the reasons why the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is worthy of a place among the first railways of the land. The stock of the road has been all subscribed to by wealthy parties along the line, and paid in full. The bonds are held at 90, and interest in currency, and are for sale by banks and bankers generally. The greater portion of the whole issue has been disposed of in sums varying from $1000 to $50,000, and the class of subscribers is largely represented by Trustees of Funds, Cashiers of Banks and Savings Institutions, Insurance Companies, and judicious and permanent investors.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
11 19 Philadelphia, Pa.

KURTZ & HOWARD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 32 South THIRD Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Government Bonds, Gold, Silver, and City Warrants dealt in. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.
Commercial paper negotiated 11 21 mthim

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.
Cloths, Overcoatings,
Doeskins, Fancy Coatings,
Cassimeres, Velveteens,
Vestings, Corduroys.
KEIM & BIDDLE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,
10 1 stuth2*mp PHILADELPHIA.

STEAM ENGINES AND PORTABLE AND Stationery Boilers of Rogers', and Black's, and Dimpfel's Patents and other forms. Tanks, Pans, and Plate Work. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mf No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.